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THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR SITUATION

EARLY on Sunday morning, January 11, foreign and Chinese residents of the French Concession and the International Settlement of Shanghai were awakened by rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire on the very borders of the foreign controlled areas. By daylight the situation had become serious in that bullets were falling inside the Settlements and the large school and church, the Catholic Siccawei institution, located adjoining the French Concession was struck and considerably damaged by rifle and machine-gun fire. Late Sunday afternoon there was a fresh outburst and bullets again struck inside the borders of the French area, some of them falling on the property of the Shanghai American School, an institution housing several hundred children of American resident of China. During the entire day it was dangerous for anyone to appear on the streets of the outlying residential sections of Shanghai and in the case of a few families residing in Chinese territory a few blocks from the borders of the Settlements their houses were struck by bullets and after the families had fled inside the foreign areas for protection, their houses were entered by soldiers and the contents looted or generally smashed up. Unfortunately this didn't end the incident: by nightfall one side involved in the factional fight had defeated the other and the defeated troops numbering ten thousand men dashed for the borders of the Settlements to escape the wrath of their pursuers.

ALTHOUGH the foreign police force and the Citizens Volunteer Corps were largely caught off their guard by the sudden outbreak, a sufficient force was rallied to command the chief approaches to the city. Although outnumbered probably to the extent of more than a hundred to one, the foreign police and the Volunteers were able to disarm the entire horde of disorganized Chinese troops and to herd them into hastily improvised internment camps, in some cases nothing more than barbed wire strung to a few posts. The heroism of the foreign police and Volunteers and the demoralization of the Chinese troops may be realized by an incident at one entrance to the city where two armed members of the foreign police actually disarmed 3,200 Chinese military officers and men and admitted them to the Settlement after which they were marched to an internment camp. The foreign police, special police and Volunteers were able by strenuous work to handle the situation until about the middle of the week when foreign destroyers arrived and marines and sailors were landed. Beginning on Sunday, January 11 and lasting for several days the native sections of

Shanghai, villages and farm houses in the vicinity were given over to looting, in many cases extending up to the very streets separating the native controlled territory from the foreign controlled territory. Chinese refugees, farmers, villagers, women and children flocked into the Settlements by the thousands to escape the savagery of the Chinese soldiers. The Siccawei Institution housed more than 7,000 refugees for several days and Chinese schools and hospitals located outside of the Settlements had to bring their inmates inside for safety. This about completes the story of the affair except that the Powers have again assembled a large naval force at Shanghai for protection and the Chinese refugee soldiers are being sent back to the closest northern ports to their homes, the money being supplied through the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Bankers' Association.

NOW for a few words regarding the causes for this latest outbreak in this part of China. When the civil war between the Chihli and Fengtien military factions, which started on September 1 last, came to an end in October, due to the *coup d'etat* of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang at Peking and the collapse of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces at the Great Wall, the situation was left in the lower Yangtsze with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan a former Chihliite in control of Kiangsu Province and with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, also a nominal Chihli supporter in Chekiang province. These men, acting in a sort of loose confederation had finally been able to dislodge the Fengtien-Anfu generals, who previously had controlled Chekiang Province and the Shanghai area. But in doing so they had, early in the struggle been forced to appeal to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli faction for support. One of the Northern forces brought in was a command of about 12,000 Hupeh, Shantung and Chihli troops under a northern commander, General Chang Yung-min, who was fortunate enough to get his troops into the Shanghai Arsenal and the Lunghwa Yamen, the real prize of the war. Since this force was brought in from a district outside of the sphere of either Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu or Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang, they immediately began to act independently and not many days had elapsed before it was rumored than General Chang had switched sides and had decided to join the new government in Peking established by the Christian General and Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, his reward for this switch in loyalty being the Defense Commissionership at Shanghai.

THEN there followed the usual period with which foreigners in China are familiar, in which each side schemed and intrigued to oust the other, money being freely used all around. Since Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan had been held responsible for starting the war on September 1, in order to dislodge his old rival Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang from the Shanghai area and Chekiang, the new provisional government in Peking headed by the old Anfu General Tuan Chi-jui, immediately set about trying to dislodge Marshal Chi from the provincial capital Nanking. His old rival Marshal Lu who had fled from Shanghai when his defense collapsed, was sent southward along the railroad running from Tientsin to Shanghai with a considerable force of Fengtien troops supplied to him by Chang Tso-ling. When Marshal Lu reached Hsuchowfu, on the border between Kiangsu and Shantung, Marshal Chi deserted his forces in Nanking, which forces had become disloyal, and boarding a Chinese gunboat under cover of darkness, fled to Shanghai where he took up his residence in the International Settlement, having pledged his word to the municipal police that he had retired from politics and intended pursuing a peaceful existence.

A FEW days later, also under the cover of darkness, he got in a closed motor car and apparently in accordance with prearranged plans rejoined his old forces which were stationed in the Chapei section of the native city of Shanghai. Immediately an attack was launched against the forces of General Chang Yung-min which were holding the Arsenal. For some time Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang who also had forces in this vicinity, remained on the fence, but when he saw a chance to get the Arsenal and Yamen himself, he entered the fray and really did the most effective fighting in the "war." When the fighting was finally over, Sun had the arsenal and the territory surrounding the railroad station at the Shanghai end of the Hangchow line and Chi had the territory on the other side of town, including the railroad station at the Shanghai end of the Nanking line. Thus was this city again about equally divided between two chief militarists, who work together or oppose each other according as the mood or circumstances prompt them. When we search into the underlying motives of these military barons, their likeness in history only to be found in the pages of the story of mediaeval Europe, or the early Indian tribes in the United States, we find no inspiration for all of this fighting and disorder except personal gain and petty personal jealousies. The entire country about Shanghai for an area of probably twenty or thirty miles has been devastated, the railroads have been damaged, rolling stock destroyed, staff driven away, thousands and millions of innocent Chinese farmers and villagers driven from their homes which in many cases have been first looted and then burned.

IN view of the fact that as these lines are written the war is still on with prospect of still worse times to come, it would seem that the authorities of the foreign settlements at Shanghai would be forced to take measures for their own protection. Just what this may be is not definitely determined as yet, but it would seem to tend in the direction of an extension of the foreign defense lines to a radius of ten or fifteen miles to include the major foreign commercial and industrial establishments in the vicinity of the Settlements and also to include the ends of the railroads within this area. In addition to this the foreign protective measures would of necessity have to include the forcible expulsion or definite arrest and detention of all militarists within this area. Although details are lacking, it is known that some such measures are under consideration by the Powers who are chiefly concerned in the commercial, financial and industrial life of the Shanghai metropolis and that these measures have the open or at least the implied consent of the powerful Chinese interests residing within and having property interests within this area. Just what this will lead to is unknown, but it is assumed that any self-protective measures taken now, would be surrendered to a properly constituted Chinese government which might be established in the future, which was able to extend protection to the residents, Chinese as well as foreign, within this area.

Feng Yu-Hsiang A New Power In China

BY CHARLES DAILEY

GREAT things are often done in the name of the people, and especially in China. Sun Yat-sen fought windmills in the name of the people for some eleven years and has got nowhere. It is quite possible that he will get into an actual limelight for a time at least, but it will be with Red assistance if he does. If China is to have a Red Sun it will be a Blue Moon for Cathay. In the name of the people also, Tuan Chi-jui came to Peking in December as a Provisional Chief Executive and then promptly forgot there were any such animals, as witness the limitation of those who are to be participants in his private Rehabilitation Party, which may be held in Peking early in the Chinese New Year. Also in the name of the People, the very-much-press-agented Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, put an end to the Wu Pei-fu kind of war by his *coup d'etat* of October 23. Then, in the name of the people, he resigned all his offices and titles and retired to a monastery—or is it only a temple?—in the Western Hills a distance of thirty miles or so from Peking, there donning coarse cotton clothing and living on simple fare while he went back to nature and the classics of Confucius and other sages. All this according to his propaganda bureau. The people were misled again, as they always are. Probably before this can appear in print the valiant Christian General will be back in Peking again.

But the Christian Marshal who went into the war with one division and three mixed brigades under his command, comes back to Peking with twelve divisions under his control and perhaps more being formed. Here then is an army of 150,000 men as against the 19,500 with which he went into Jehol and returned without having fired a shot. Sooner or later it must come out. Before long the dear, deluded people of China will awaken to the fact that the Christian General, just as the boys in school used to read a forbidden novel under the protecting covers of a geography, had been studying politico-military maps behind the covers of his books of the Sages while a long cotton gown of the coarsest cloth hid his sabre.

At the time of his *coup d'etat*, Feng Yu-hsiang had with him Dr. C. T. Wang, Hwang Fu, Sun Yueh and Hu Ching-yi. Dr. Wang is an intimate friend of the Soviet Ambassador Karakhan, while Hwang Fu is deeply dyed with Bolshevism. These men are still with him. As an added starter and the man who will accept any company if only he can regain the Presidency is Sun Yat-sen, whose illness since his arrival in Peking on the last day of the old year has delayed but not averted the new *coup d'etat* of which I wrote under date of December 27. Well may Chang Tso-lin have hurried back to Mukden. In the next month or so he will be busy assembling further units of an army greater than he ever has commanded before, for it is now Chang Tso-lin who must come to the front in behalf of the people. Then there is also in the new group Hsueh Tu-pi, who as head of the Peking Octroi was the money-bags of Feng Yu-hsiang and since has risen to new power. These are the men around whom will center the new movement in behalf of the people. No wonder that Chang Tso-lin and Tuan Chi-jui are deeply worried, while the down-and-nearly-out Wu Pei-fu has sought the seclusion of Liu Chuan Hsi Temple, near Anchenhsien, in Hupeh, overlooking the Yangtze, there to cogitate over the situation until after the Lunar new year.

Now take a look at the military side of the new alignment. As already stated, Feng Yu-hsiang had one division and three brigades at the time of the autumn war. His co-plotters in the *coup*, Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yueh, commanded respectively a division and a mixed brigade. The former outfit mutinied at Tungchow and never got much nearer the front, while the latter brigade was the force that policed Peking and opened the gates for Feng on that fateful October 23. It is well to keep this military strength in mind in comparing the present force behind the new movement. The new Peoples' Army under the sway of Feng Yu-hsiang, not reckoning the troops of the Kuomintang and other elements who await only the signal or the opportunity to join, includes these men and the units indicated:

Feng Yu-Hsiang, (late commander of the Eleventh Division and Inspector-General), Defense Commissioner of the Northwest Frontier.

Ma Fu-Hsiang (late Tutung of Suiyuan), Co-Director of the Northwest Frontier Defense, with at least one division.

Hsueh Tu-Pi (late chief of the Peking Octroi), Mayor of the Metropolitan district of Peking with control of the police force.

Lu Chung-Ling (late brigadier 11th division), Military Commander of Peking with one division and a brigade, the latter being the Gendarmerie.

Lu Chih-Lung (late Chief of Staff to Marshal Feng), chief of the Peking Octroi.

Chang Chih-Kiang (late commander 7th Mixed brigade), Tutung of Chahar, with one division.

Li Ming-Chung (late commander 8th Mixed brigade), Tutung of Suiyuan, with one division.

Sung Chan-Yuan (late commander 25th Mixed brigade), commander of the Eleventh division.

Hu Ching-Yi, (late commander First Shensi division) military governor of Honan, with two divisions, and possibly another forming.

Mi Chen-Piao (late Tutung of Jehol with a brigade of Yichun troops), Assistant Military Director of Honan with one division.

Sun Yueh (late commander 15th Mixed brigade) Civil Governor of Honan with two divisions and possibly another forming.

Liu Yu-Fen (late brigadier 11th division) commanding Second division of the Peoples Army.

Surely this is a combination to be reckoned with. Missionary folk and others who insisted that Feng Yu-Hsiang was genuine in his intention to retire and disband his troops, refused to believe that the Christian General was recruiting all the time, gathering up the disbanded and scattered Wu Pei-fu troops, impressing and conscripting men in Chihli, Honan and elsewhere, but now the missionaries in Honan report that the new forces there under Hu Ching-Yi actually are taking whole regiments of bandits into the newly formed divisions. In addition to these men named, there must be reckoned with the Kuomintang armies under Tan Yen-Kai and Li Ming-Yang which are battling their way through Kiangsi with the hope of an eventual liason with the armies in Honan. Then also there must be watched General Po Wen-Wei, a Kuomintang leader in Anhwei province, who lately has been to Kaifeng to discuss matters with Hu Ching-Yi, and Niu Ying-Chien, a former Admiral.

Now if Feng Yu-Hsiang and Sun Yat-Sen do get together they can have things their own way at least until they can be challenged in the Spring, and by that time they will be as firmly intrenched as Tuan Chi-Jui himself expected te be. The illness of Sun Yat-Sen has delayed the political end of the game, but the military end is thriving like a green bay tree. Marshal Tuan has only himself to blame for the predicament in which he finds himself. As I have pointed out in previous articles, when his feet first began to slip, he showed an utter lack of sincerity and although he issued a call for a Rehabilitation Conference, that call neither set a date for the conference nor opened the door to those of other factions, whose presence is absolutely necessary to any genuine program for reunification. Later, within the present week, he has published by a name a list of the eligibles. One finds in the list many who never will participate in such a conference, as Tuan probably very well knew, and one notes the absence of many who must be reckoned with. In other ways Tuan gives indications of his purpose to remain on the job permanently, despite his pronunciamento that when the conference convened, then that would be the signal for him to retire. Perhaps he is convinced that the conference never will assemble.

It is certain that had it not been for his illness Dr. Sun Yat-Sen would have been further along with his plans for a conference of his own, under the name of a Peoples' Conference. He has set no date for this, and every day he delays adds to the tenure of Tuan Chi-Jui as a Provisional Executive and defers by just so many days the *coup* of Feng Yu-Hsiang and his Bolshevist-inclined associates. To that extent it is a blessing. Taken as a whole the people of China have nothing in common with Bolshevism, nor for that matter have the people of Russia as a whole. But it is easily possible, as it was in Russia, that a group of extremists may seize the reins of power. And since Feng Yu-Hsiang is the new power in China and his associates have much in common with Sun Yat-Sen, it is quite possible that early in China's New Year we may see the Windmill Fighter of Canton set up as President of a Bolshevized China under protection of the now dominating armies of Feng Yu-Hsiang.

Chang Tso-Lin, with vastly increased powers as director of the Northeastern defense, is preparing to recruit additional armies in Manchuria; Tuan Chi-Jui reveals in his political and economic programs a definite purpose to

hold on indefinitely. After all there may have been more than Diplomatic Dumbbellism in the written recognition of Tuan Chi-Jui as the *de facto* government of China and his clincher sent in reply. For the Powers have a definite pledge of the sanctity of foreign treaties and engagements. If Sun Yat-Sen should come into power with his well-established program of a repudiation of foreign treaties and Tuan Chi-Jui be compelled to flee Peking, he might still be recognized as the government of China even though a refugee in the British or Japanese Concession in Tientsin. For one thing, Sun Yat-Sen is now in Peking. For another Feng Yu-Hsiang is able to hold Peking at least until well into the Spring. Much may happen before the Peking dust reaches the height of its revels in March. Comrade Karakhan feels the slight of the other envoys in Peking. And he is a busy man these days.

Peking Jan. 15, 1925

The China Cotton Spinning Industry

Matazo Kita, president of the Nippon Menka Kaisha (Japan Cotton Company), who recently made a trip through the industrial centers of China, made the following observations regarding the cotton spinning industry in China, according to the *Osaka Asahi*:— "I have gained some knowledge about the cotton spinning industry in the country. As in Japan, the industry is doing splendidly in China. Sometime ago, owing to hard times and disturbances, 80 per cent of the spindles were idle, but now nearly 50 per cent have resumed operations. To make matters advantageous to the mills, the money market in China is not so stringent as last year, and the crops of cotton are abundant, and can be bought at a reasonable price. The yarn market being high and active, the mills are simply making money right and left. Japanese mill owners must awake from their dream that China will continue to buy Japanese yarn in large quantities in the future. It is no longer an illusion to expect to see China supply her own demand for cotton yarn and piece goods with the products of her own mills. Now cotton yarn turned out at Tsingtao is marketed in Manchuria, and Shanghai goods are shipped to Hongkong and even as far as India. In Manchuria, there are three mills, the Fengtien, the Manchuria and the Naigai, and if to those the Fukushima Mill, which will be in operation in the near future, be added, no fewer than 100,000 spindles will be in motion in that territory. As the production of cotton in China also increases from year to year, she will likewise be in a position to supply her home mills with the production of her own cotton plantations before long. At Hankow, I had a good opportunity of studying conditions, as I had to stay there for sometime in connection with the Tai-An Cotton Mill, which started operations recently. It has been maintained for the last ten years or so that Hankow is unsuitable as a center of cotton spinning because of its climatic conditions, as well as the poor supply of raw cotton. This idea is disposed of now, for a mill can be operated all the year round in the city, just as well as anywhere else, provided the buildings are put up properly. Any amount of good cotton can be obtained there, some, in fact, being almost as good as the American product. Then the market is in excellent condition. At the time when 50 per cent of the spindles are suspended elsewhere in China, almost all of the 150,000 spindles in Hankow are working, day and night. I was surprised at the remarkable progress made in Shantung. In former days, Shantung had nothing to show except that it was the native place of coolies. But today, it produces cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, cattle, eggs, etc. Something like 200,000 spindles of Japanese cotton mills at Tsingtao and its vicinity are in operation, giving work to thousands of people. It is said that 130,000 coolies who went to Europe during the War, came back with at least $1,000 each in their pockets. No less than 15 million yen was spent by Japanese in the purchase of "cash." If the Shantung Railway comes to be connected with the Kin-Han line, the economic power of Shantung will be greatly enhanced."

To Compile List of Americans

The American Consulate-General is endeavoring to complete at an early date the compilation of its annual list of American citizens residing in the consular district of Shanghai. Completion is somewhat delayed by the failure of a few Americans to respond to notices sent through the mails inviting them to renew their registration. The efforts of the Consulate-General will be greatly facilitated if any receiving such notices will fill them out and return them immediately. In case any American resident has mislaid such notice or does not recall signing and mailing one during the past year, it will be appreciated if he will communicate with the Passport Office by telephone N. 822; or by mail, 12 Whangpoo Rd., to ascertain if his registration is in order.

Educating the East to Know the West Nothing to Train the West to Know the East

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

(*Reprinted from "China," published by China Society of America.*)

WHEN the United States government nearly 20 years ago decided to return $11,000,000 of its Boxer Indemnity to China and the Chinese government decided to utilize these funds in the training of Chinese students to a better knowledge of things American, making provision for the dispatch of about 100 students a year to the United States to complete their education, other nations proclaimed this broad-visioned statesmanship in international affairs. The Rockefeller Foundation recently spent $7,000,000 in Peking on one of the most modern, most thoroughly equipped, and most beautiful institutions architecturally in the world. This medical college and hospital have been staffed with specialists selected for the peculiar needs of the China situation. As early as 1807, an American company in Canton made provision for bringing to China the first Protestant missionaries to this country. Today half of the 12,000 Americans resident in China constitute the American missionary population who are annually spending probably $10,000,000 of American money in their efforts to give the Chinese the ideals and teachings of the West. Thus one of the youngest of civiliations opens its heart and its purse in generous contributions in service and money in efforts to carry to the oldest nation extant, ideals and ideas bred in a Western atmosphere.

Unfortunately there is little of the spirit of reciprocity in this magnanimity. The remarkably rich civilizations of Asia have not been invited to share their treasures with the nations of the West. Few indeed are the men and women of the Occident who are devoting their lives to unearthing the treasures of the cultures of the people of the Orient. China has produced scholars, artists, artisans, and statesmen whose contributions to the intellectual, spiritual, and material advances of the human race are stupendous, but unfortunately little known or appreciated by the peoples of the West.

How many boys and girls in American high schools and colleges today know the Chinese invented porcelain and chinaware, gave silk and tea to the world, invented gun powder, the mariner's compass, printing, printer's ink, and produced more scholars than any other nation? How many men and women in American colleges know that China had perpetuated for more than a thousand years a system of literary examinations for civil service, which persisted almost in its original from down to the beginning of the nineteenth century? Would it not surprise a large part of the American public who know only the China of laundry-men, vegetable vendors, and chop suey restaurant keepers, to be told that during the life time of George Washington there reigned in China an Emperor who was responsible for an age of literary achievement and art, which probably outrivalled that of Pericles in ancient Greece, and that nearly a thousand years ago, when Europe was plunged into the Dark Ages, a socialist philosopher statesman in China put into practical use for a period of ten years, a system of government whereby the State took entire management of commerce, industry and agriculture with a view of preventing the exploitation of the poor by the rich; tribunals were created to regulate wages and prices of commodities; the soil was taxed and the poor were exempt; pensions were provided for the aged; support for the unemployed; and every family was obliged to furnish a son for the army or pay the equivalent.

China is now emerging from her Dark Ages, her period of mental stagnation which characterized the nineteenth century, and refreshed by the winds of Western civilizations, she is experiencing a rejuvenation as are also her neighbors in the Far East. Asia is alive today to new aspirations and ambitions, and is rapidly evolving a new outlook in world affairs; conscious of the fact that the Mediterranean era in world dominance gave way to the period of European supremacy, followed by America's ascendancy, and that the course of empire ever westward is about to sweep over the Pacific, making these regions the center of world activities for the future.

While China, Japan, India and other Asiatic peoples appreciate the trend of world events which is soon to throw the Pacific into the limelight, America continues with her back to the West and her face to the Atlantic. It is true some are casting their eyes southward as evidenced by the popularity of the study of the Spanish language among the secondary school and college students, tens of thousands of whom see the new world of the future through Spanish glasses, although Spain passed the zenith of her power and influence centuries ago and the Spanish language is decreasing rather than rising in importance. Even in South America, we have an aggregate population of only 50,000,000, and the largest unit among these people is Brazil, a Portuguese speaking country. But what are South America's 50,000,000 compared with Asia's 900 or 1,000 million, all of whom represent a non-Spanish speaking world.

The United States with a greater Pacific Coast line than any other nation; the United States so close to the continent of Asia that one can stand upon its shores in Alaska and view the mainland of Asia; the United States which may by a tunnel across the Bering Straits be connected by rail with China; yes, the United States is physically more of a Pacific than an Atlantic power.

Up to the present, we have spent millions upon million and thousands of our good citizens have devoted their energies and talents to educating the Chinese and other Orientals to an understanding of Western civilization. It is neither to the interests of the nations of Asia nor those of the West that the unbalanced situation should longer continue. All talk of international peace and disarmament is futile, nay more, dangerous, so long as physical means of communication continue to improve and bring nations together while mental contact lags deplorably behind. Peace tables not supported with the solid props of mutual understandings, based upon real knowledge, are flimsy and unstable. They must be built of something more substantial than timbers cut only from the trees of sentiment if they would stand the test of time.

How much more to the interests of both Americans and Chinese would have been an arrangement whereby a portion of the returned Boxer Indemnity were utilized to eradicate some of the deplorable ignorance on the part of Americans of the history, customs, traditions, and economics of the Chinese. Were not the Boxer troubles in part due to a lack of understanding on the part of foreigners of the essentials of the Chinese civilization? It is certain that future troubles will be more easily averted through a more sympathetic understanding of the East by the West.

Thus while training a small army the United States of Chinese in is better to understand and appreciate the institutions and ideas of the West, it is incumbent upon us to train at the same time, a small army of Americans in China, better to understand and appreciate the institutions and ideas of the East. We have a nucleus of such an army in the children of American parients resident in the Far East, who are now in special Amer can schools in China and Japan. There are 1,200 American children in these schools, but they are supported entirely, but inadequately, by contributions from parents and other American friends. They have no public tax budgets upon which to draw. They receive no aid from returned Boxer Indemnity funds. These boys and girls, when given a good American education here in China or Japan, as supplemented by courses in history, geography, customs, institutions, and language of China or Japan, will prove assets of incalculable value to the future af America's relations with the nations of Asia. It is from this army that America of the next generation may draw its leaders in diplomacy, in legislation, in trade, in education, in engineering, in missionary activities, and in other useful fields of endeavor in its varied and growing relations with the new world in Asia.

Scrapping battleships without at the same time creating other effective agencies to overcome the difficulties which the battleships are constructed to meet is a dangerous policy. If we neglect to replace our guns with minds trained to meet our international neighbors, with an intelligent appreciation of their viewpoints, we endanger our future, without having the means of protecting ourselves. Our greatest future is on the Pacific. There we shall enjoy our biggest opportunities and be confronted with our gravest responsibilities. Preparedness now consists more in educating Americans to know Asia than in expending further sums in efforts to train Asiatic people to know us. Let us strike a more practical working balance in our philanthropic attitude toward the Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic nations, a better safeguard for the future of the Pacific, than under the present one-sided policy.

A New Educational Enterprise

BY BINGHAM P. H. TAI

EDUCATION in China has recently been a much discussed and indeed a very serious problem. The old system has been swept away by the current of modern thoughts, while the Westernized system has still a long way to go before it will able to bring forth gratifying results. Hence, different thinkers have advocated divers purposes and methods of education; of such we have had enough! On the surface, the increase of colleges had universities in large cities such as Peking and Shanghai seems to intimate an advance toward the solution of the chronic disease. The reader may perhaps recall the words of Mr. P. S. Ho, who in his article entitled, "Where Education Is Not a 'Noble Business[1]'," uttered a pathetic warning against education that has been victimized and used as a means to attain base and selfish purposes; he stated that the organizers of many so-called universities and colleges fail to discriminate between business and education and at their best they seem to consider education simply a noble and profitable business which can at one and the same time satisfy desires for reputation and wealth. Under such a dark situation, one wonders when the light will be seen. Behold! the dawn is approaching, and its usher is

A Prominent Scholar.

The scholar is no other than the widely respected Liang Sou-ming (梁漱冥), for several years a professor of Indian and Confucian philosophy in the Government University, Peking. He has been noted for his philosophical insight and consistent living and for his writings on Indian philosophy and on the Eastern and Western civilizations. From a devoted follower of Buddhist teachings, he has lately come over to Confucianism, and is now a zealous advocator of the Confucian Way of Living. "The real happiness of life," said he in an article called, "The Rational Attitude Toward Life,'[2] lies not in any comforts outside but in living itself or functioning. Pitiful are the men who seek all over the world for the treasure that is within themselves, and who can only with very great difficulty return for they have gone to the wrong path." So his advice to the seekers of a full life is, "Seek not for the happiness of life in comforts outside, but find interest in the functioning of your own self, and a room for such activity." He seems to be an out and out optimist about man's original nature, and a firm believer in human instincts. Consequently, "The purpose of education," he has said in another,[3] "is not merely to develop the intellect and to transmit and create knowledge, but first of all to adjust and harmonize human instincts, and to make life itself well adopted." The former, he distinctly says, is what Western education stands for, and the latter what Chinese education has for ages aimed at. No doubt these functions of education should supplement each other; for neither can life be happy without good tools—intellect and knowledge,—nor can these tools be any use when life itself—inborn emotional and vocational tendencies—is out of harmony. However, there ought to be a difference in the methods of these two phases of education. The way to impart knowledge is well known. "As for the inborn tendencies or instincts, what we can best do is to adjust, to guide and to cultivate, and not to supress or interfere." The matter with the present state of education in China according to his conviction....., lies in our using the way of imparting knowledge to deal with inborn tendencies; for, he says, knowledge is not necessarily virtue, and the only hope of educational improvement is to be found in a new direction and a new method of education. This will now lead us to an exmination of

His Motives for This Enterprise.

From the preceeding paragraph, we have learned something about the scholar's views on life, and the purposes and methods of education. He had for many years cherished the idea of making an educational experiment. Every student-strike and every ill news about students' life added

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1. *P. 206, October 18. The China Weekly Review*
2. 合理的人生態度, 漱冥州前文錄, 第193-199頁
3. 東西人之教育之不同, 前書, 第183-191頁

to the number of stimuli that finally affected in him too definite motives for his educational enterprise. Space does not permit a full account of what was put down in his pamphlet entitled, 'A Short Account of Our Attempt at an Educational Enterprise[1].' In brief, "Our real motives for this enterprise," he emphasized in the pamphlet, *"are to gain friends for ourselves and to make friends with those who are younger than we.....* For education, as we take it, means nothing else than to make friends with young people. By this we mean first that we will help young people to advance along the right path of life, and secondly that the advance refers not merely to the acquisition of knowledge and skill but to the whole life of a man. Not one of these two functions can be found well performed in any of the schools and colleges now existing; for what they can at best do is but to impart a limited amount of knowledge and skill while the whole life of a student is left entirely out of consideration. In one word, most schools authorities have never been willing to make friends with their students, and hence never succeeded in keeping them to live a wholesome life. This can by no means be called education. Real educators must become themselves the most intimate friends of the students, and thereby have a clear understanding of their dispositions and habits, and be able to give them appropriate directions. So it is out of pity for those young people who have been rendered lifeless by dry lectures and left to walk in the dark that we undertake this enterprise."

"According to my personal conviction," the scholar continued in his passage on motives, "the principal of a school and all of his co-workers should be men of like inclination and a group of intimate and mutually helpful friends; they must not be a more aggregate of persons of the same occupation. We take education to mean the extension of our group of friends, a new student being a new member of our group. Thus while encouraging each other to walk the way of life, we take in new friends and help them to walk the way too. A school then is a society of people who help each other to live a perfect life." Needless to say teachers are never perfect beings and need assistance and encouragement just as badly as any student. If students should be encouraged to advance, I do not understand why teachers should confine themselves to what they have already leraned, and remain slaves to their own imperfect habits. To avoid this and to gain new friends for himself and for his co-workers is the second motive for the scholar's undertaking this enterprise. With these aims in view, Mr. Liang and his friends decided in the early part of last June to carry out their educational experiment in

The Sixth Middle School of Shangtung.

The Sixth Middle School of Shangtung has been quite noted for its unusual regard to Confucius and his teaching. The school has long been characterized by the emphasis it put on Eastern Civilization. Until last summer it was an old-fashioned four-years course middle school. So the provincial government decided in the early part of this year, to add to it a senior department, i.e. a preparatory course of three years for the college. It happened that some of the graduates of this middle school became closely attached students of Mr. Liang when he was teaching Indian and Chinese philosophy in the Peking University; and he had for several years planned to establish a university at Chufoo (曲阜), but circumstances have precluded this. Thus the said students and friends of the scholar with little difficulty prevailed upon him to come to Tsaochow (曹州), where the middle school is located, and to start the senior department. Mr. Liang is a man who regards friendship as his very life; so he promised to come, and with him his intimate friends. In August they held entrance examinations both in Peking and in Tsaochow, as a result of which and after a very careful observation of the applicant's dispositions and deportment more than sixty students were admitted to the senior department. Being unable to set up new buildings, they made use of the local Confucian temple, and turned it into a populous habitation. It is now more than two months since the life of this community of friends—as the scholar termed it-commenced. The curriculum and other formal and official aspects of the school, since it is a government one, follow well defined directions and therefore, do not deserve our close attention. Defects there are many, just as in every other school, chiefly due to the lack of funds and men of administrative ability. Yet a careful observation of all that have come to pass in the school within these two months convinces the writer that the following points are in all respects its salient aspects; and of the scholar's strenuous efforts these may be called,

Astonishing Results.

1. General emphasis on life as a whole. The reader probably still recalls that the scholar regards the imparting of knowledge only as one of the functions of education. Hence from the very day when the school opened, the whole community of friends except one or two have been trying their utmost to live the best life. For "The opening of the school for us," emphasized the scholar in his matriculation speech, "does not mean the beginning of classes or lectures; it means the commencement of the corporate life of this community of friends." Not only did the teachers come with such an understanding but all of the students entered with equally clear notion of what their chief concern in this school should be. No doubt lessons form the focus of the student's attention; but physical exercises and sports are by no means in the margin of their consciousness! At the call of the half-past-four bell very few fail to turn out and take their assigned parts in certain games. Above all, the majority of the students by their demeanor express a high sense of honor and show quite a many-sided interest in various kinds of activities. It seems as if they had all with one consent adopted the long cherished slogan of the writer, "A student should try his best to be all round."

2. Increasing appreciation of friendship. Another astonishing result is found in the strong stress laid upon cultivating friendship between the teachers and the students, and among the latter themselves. By this atmosphere every class is transformed into a meeting of friends; Misunderstandings there are to be sure, but as soon as 'the eye of the heart' ligntens they vanish as quietly as morning dew. Every Sunday morning, the whole body meet to do nothing else but to exchange their views and experiences in regard to the various problems of life. To know the special difficulties of a student and to give each his most needed directions, the scholar conducts personal interviews with practically every one of the small community. Besides, both the teachers and the students are encouraged to organize personal groups; for only in such small groups can friendship be effective and lasting. In one word, a growing sense of the importance of friendship is felt by every body, and each tries to be a friend of the other. Although this ideal has not yet been fully realized in this school, such an increasing apprecation of the charm and value of friendship seems to the writer already a miracle, when he calls the lifeless and indifferent atmosphere in a school from which he has escaped; for in the other schools it is a thing not only foreign but almost 'mysterious" and sometimes even detestable for the teachers to make friends with students, while in this school it is an act of common applause and a deed highly appreciated.

3. Discipline with minimum rules. Discipline presents one of most difficult problems of education. Too much regulation produces at best a kind of passive character, while *laisser-faire* policy is always followed by incurable laxity. Hence it has been the wish of many eduactors to maintain discipline with the minimum of regulation. In this school, this is no longer a mere wish; it is a fact. There cannot be found definite regulations of any sort; yet the students by their behavior manifest a high degree of discipline. Instead of threat and punishment, friendship and frankness are used to deal with cases of sloth and insincerity. The writer has seen long letters written by a few delinquent students, that are in spirit—I dare say—well equal to any confession known,—these are the results of their interviews with the scholar and other leaders of the school. Misunderstandings there are, as has been said in a preceding paragraph, but when they disappear nobody knows or even so cares. Herein lies the secret of the scholar's success. Students are made to take exercise not by force of rules; nor are they persuaded to attend classes by fear of demotion. They are prompted to study and to keep order by friendly love and by appeal to their own honor. Further astonishing results will be seen, the writer is quite sure, when the members of this small community through closer association come to a better understanding. Suffice it to say here that discipline in this school is being maintained with the minimum of rules.

4 Ample chances for teachers. Perhaps it will not be out of place here to tell the reader something about the life of teachers in this high school. It was the scholar's plan not to ask teachers to take more than twelve hours per week; in fact no one teaches over ten hours a week. Consequently, ample time is left for them to pursue advanced study and do research work along their respective lines. A philosophy club has been organized in which more than ten teachers take active parts. To enhance their interest in the problems of life, regular lectures on Buddhist and Confucian philosophy are given by any experts on these subjects. They dine with the students and work with the students; with

1. 辦學意見書

students they play and among students they find their 'spiritual comforters.' Thus in the midst of wars and disturbances throughout the country, the teachers here find hours and days slide soft away in the health of body, peace of mind, joy of friendship and pride of their success. Here is seldom heard the complaint of drudgery that so often falls from the mouths of class-slaves of other schools. That the teachers here can enjoy such a gratifying life marks out the scholar's enterprise as one that is of infinite worth to the educational world. Of the implied meanings of the scholar's endeavor the writer is not quite qualified to speak; but in a superficial way he thinks he knows.

The Significance of This Educational Enterprise.

Is not sincerity the most precious quality of a man and the most appropriate attitude toward life? From it have come all the inventions and discoveries in the scientific world; on account of it have sprung various systems of religions. Sincerity reveals truths, and begets movement of all kinds that further the progress of civilization. Wherever it goes it purges off indolence, corruptions and evils of all sorts. This educational enterprise, if it has nothing else to contribute to the world, has at least shown to the public what a truely sincere man can help to solve educational problems. The scholar resigned his richly rewarded professorship at the Government University and the Girls Normal, Peking and came to Tsaochow to receive nothing in return while—giving up a portion of his property and presenting to the school all the books he had for many years accumulated. For "when I plunge myself into this task," he said in his first speech to the students, "I mean to offer all that is mine. If you will only be sincere and always do the best you can, I am perfectly willing to be used as beast of burden." So with the friends who came with the scholar. To the call of a company of such sincere men and uttered with such enthusiasm if no man answers, stones will respond. There is every reason to believe that this educational experiment will have a strorg effect upon the educational world.

Furthermore, what is the chief trouble with most of the schools in China? Why are student strikes so general? Why is it possible for a student to go so far as to insult an instructor or to stab the principal? Is it not because of the lack of friendship? True friends never insult each other; on the contrary they always forgive and help each other. Thus if the school authorities throughout the nation will recognize as their chief aim of education to make friends with young people strikes, hatred and misunderstandings will disappear all of a sudden. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that as for the solution of present-day educational problems the value of the scholar's attempt is immortal.

Wherever sincerity and friendship are absent education is lifeless; but where sincerity and friendship hold reign progress and improvement follow as a matter of course. Principles and methods of education we do not lack; we lack men of a burning heart and an anxious desire for friendship. What are schools without sincerity? They are mere factories of impostors. Without friendship, they are but store-houses of dead bones. To expect that they are going to save the nation! Well, here is the remedy, friendship and sincerity; and here is the example, the Tsaochow Middle School. The writer has said that the dawn is approaching; in fact it has come. May this then carry the light to all the corners of the educational world.

Tsaochow, January 1, 1925.

Trade Inquiries

E. F. Richard & Co., Bremen, have for export iron and steel goods, hardware, tools, machinery, glass, paper and musical instruments. They wish to import from China tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum, realgar and antimony ores, also oil seeds.

Baldwin & Heap, Ltd., Burnley, England, makers of hoists, engines, pumps and patent dyeing and bleaching machinery, wish to come in touch with buyers of textile machinery in China.

Alberto Belenguer, Plaza Sta. Cruze, 7, Valencia, Spain, wish to be put in touch with exporters of groundnut kernels.

The Crucible and Fire Brick Factory Ideal, Wezep, Holland, would like to secure representatives in Shanghai and elsewhere in China for the sale of smelting crucibles and fire bricks.

Armstrong, Barrett and Company, 111 Birke Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., would like to get in touch with manufacturers of egg yoke powder.

Possibilities in Plant Improvement in North China

CHUNJEN C. CHEN

OF all the problems, social, political and economical, that confront China to-day, none is as important and urgent as that of her agriculture. It is beleived that two-thirds of China's propulation live on the land and obtain their living directly from the land. Hence the primary significance in our problem is the necessity of using every acre of available land for food production. Nowhere else, I think, in the world does the population press so hard upon the soil for sheer subsistence, nowhere is the margin between life and death by starvation so narrow.

Under these conditions, the problem of how to increase and to improve the crop in production and in quality must be considered first. Of all the sciences that contribute to the great task of efficient scientific farming toward the goal of high production and quality, none is more important economically than plant breeding. One may not overlook the fundamental relation borne by the sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, meterorology and economics, to the production and distribution of raw materials. But I confidently assert that the science which underlies the improvement of plants for agricultural purposes is destined to receive increasing attention in agricultural education and in agricultural practice. Without doubt vast possibilities await realization through the more thorough and systematic development of our living economic resources. Such development is directly dependent upon the successful utilization of essential principles of plant breeding. Growing appreciation of the importance of plant breeding in relation to the high production of crops has come to the thoughtful minds of agricultural leaders in the world. In making a rough study of the crop statistics of China during the past few years, I have noticed that the yearly crop production is on the decline. Further more, according to the 11th year statistical report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, is shown that an acreage of 632,206 mows of crops has been destroyed by diseases in 1918. In the same year, there was an acreage of 19,140,071 mows of crops killed by drought. I attribute the principal cause of the decrease in production to the poorly selected seeds which are inferior in variety strains and in disease and drought resistence, though it may due to some aspects of inefficient cultural method. These troubles can be easily overcome by the science of plant Breeding.

Early Plants and Seeds

Historically, plant breeding is not a new science in China. The oldest records of intentional preservation of superior plants are found, according to Darwin, in ancient Chinese encyclopedias that were translated by the Jesuits during the 18th century. The best plants and fruit trees were used for propagation, and the imperial edicts were issued to recommend the choice of large seed. In the history of China, it is stated that a variety of rice for its early maturity was introduced into China from the South Anam in Sung Dynasty (988 A.D.). Another species of rice, now known as "Imperial rice", was selected for its special fragrance for imperial court use by the Manchus Emperor, Kang-Hsi. Cotton was introduced and acclimatized for clothing purposes in place of hemp during the early part of Yuan Dynasty in 1228 A.D. Potatoes were first introduced into the province of Hupeh by a French priest. At present a more systematic breeding work has been organized by the University of Nanking and Southeastern University in East and Central China and by the Canton Christian College in South China. Their work is principally with cotton, rice, wheat, and fruits. The Agricultural Experiment Station of Tsing Hua College of Peking has also started some wheat, corn, millet and kaoliang breeding investigations.

Turning now my attention to the discussion of possibilities in plant breeding for North China, I am fully conscious that my experience is too little to allow of any adequate presentation of this great important subject. It, however, may be well for me to bring before you some points relating to this subject for discussion.

In the study of the possibilities in plant breeding for North China, it may be better for us all interested in the subject to make a survey of some important crops now being cultivated in North China that can be improved in quality as well as in quantity. The great wheat growing region lies in North China. Corn, sorghum, peanuts, soybean, sweet potatoes, and millet also constitute the main crops of this section of the country. Cotton is no less important as a crop in North China and in fact the American Upland cotton is believed to be best adapted to grow along the North of the Huangho River valley. There are many kinds of fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, apricots, cherries,

presimmons, and grapes, grown in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, particularly near the cities of Chefoo, Poutouchen, Tehchow and Peking. Around the locality of Peking many valuable vegetables and ornamental flowers are grown; notably, the pei-tsai, strawberries, and peonies. In the case of the above mentioned plants, is their any room left for improvement by means of plant breeding for increase in production and quality?

Suitable Climate Needed

Besides, due attention should also be paid to the study of soil and climatic conditions in North China. The climate of this section is generally dry and has a rather short summer season. Plants, if they are grown advantageously in this region, must have the characteristics of early-maturity and drought-resistence. Failure of crops due to the attack of diseases is also the prevailing problem. These very conditions are an encouragement to plant breeding for increase in agricultural output and for raising the quality of raw materials in North China. No doubt, by the science of plant breeding, more plants of high productive type can be produced and maintained; more plants adapted to drought and disease resistence can be obtained; and better agricultural conditions in general can be insured.

What are the methods of procedure in such a movement? There must be a plan. Firstly, a working collection of all available species and varieties within a group in which improvement is desired is of immediate necessity. The importance of systematic study of local variety trails has to be realized and the collections of cultivated varieties at various places will prove very useful for purpose of selection of better adapted sorts as well as for some work in hybridization. At the same time, we can introduce desirable plants from foreign countries and acclimatize them through careful studies. The second method on the program is mass selection. It simply picks out choice plants from the main crop and sows the seed from them *en masse*. It has long been used, especially in improving small grains, cotton, and corn, but it has also been used with many other crops and has proved to be very effective and satisfactory. However, with this method it is found necessary continually to repeat the selection of best plants from year to year in order to maintain the improvement already gained. It is, in fact, the easiest and most practical method for crop like cotton if long and uniform staple and high lint percentage are desired.

The Progeny Test

The third method which requires more technique in actual practice is the line selection or progeny test. This is the first application of the pure line theory in genetics. Many new strains are to be secured through the mass selection from a general field and planted out separately for the rigid tests of several consecutive years in which the most promising strains are compared with each other and with the best commercial varieties. It results in securing but few really superior varieties. Those well-known popular culture methods like plant-to-row, and ear-to-row are founded on this principle of line selection. This method has alreaday made a valuable record in increasing wheat production and in improving grain quality throughout the Northern United States and in Canada. Why not do likewise with our wheat and other grains here? Hybridization is another general method of plant breeding in the light of genetical science that holds great promise of future possibilities.

Lastly the clonal selection method also gives the keynote to the success of improving most of our horticultural plants. This method of plant improvement is based upon the utilization of a sexual means of multiplication, whether by selecting the most favorable clones from a mixed population, or by selecting and propagating favorable variations within the progeny. To improve the crop production in North China, we must employ these foregoing methods jointly, not separately. When one considers the extent and diversity of agriculture in the regions of North China and the low average production per acre as well as the poor quality of most of our important crops, it is evident that there is ample ground left for the possibilities of plant breeding enterprises and abundant opportunity for the plant breeder's work. Many great sections of the North which are now nearly barren could be made productive if varieties of plants could be develoedp which are resistent to drought and desease. Economically much of the rural depression can thus be relieved.

However it must be always remembered that the full possibilities of practising the art of plant breeding must await the gradual development of scientific research and instruction. Therefore, the need of a strong course in plant breeding for preparing specialists and a research organization for carrying out the breeding experiments in the agricultural colleges of North China is now deeply felt.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Tsing Hua College,
Peking, January 15, 1925.

Men and Events

R. MacKay, head of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, wood-oil merchants of Hankow, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to Hongkong on a short trip.

Don Burdick of the Chinese Maritime Customs, arrived in Shanghai last week from Hankow enroute to Manila, and Hongkong. Mr. Burdick has been recently transferred to Shanghai and expects to return here within a short time.

Harold M. Fleming, formerly with the American Relief Association in Siberia, and on the staff of the Shanghai *Times* for a short time, is now employed by the Bureau of Governmental Research in San Francisco, 58 Sutter Street.

The monthly meeting of the Parent Teacher's Association of the Shanghai American School was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 21, at the school. The general subject under discussion was "Music" which was in charge of Miss Bernice Austin.

E. A. Nelson, general manager of the Belting Leather Products Association, Shanghai, departed for America on the *s. s. President Jackson*, January 21, by way of Suez. During his absence J. F. Haggeman will be in charge of the Shanghai office.

The Community Church is co-operating with the Navy Y. M. C. A. in the observance of "Thrift Week" this week. Lectures are being given during the week at the Navy Y. M. C. A., the program which was given in last week's issue of the *Review*.

The China Society of Science and Arts, held its fourth meeting of the season in the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, January 20. Miss Helen Chapin delivered a lecture on "Some Examples of Chinese art."

John E. Rowland of New York has recently arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of the Engineering Equipment Company, Far Eastern distributors of the Kelvinator Refrigerating plants, sent directly from the factory for this purpose. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rowland.

Among the passengers returning to Shanghai last week on the *s. s. President Lincoln* from extended visits in America were: Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss. Mr. Moss represents in China the Federal Telegraph Corporation of America; David Z. T. Yui, and family. Mr. Yui is connected wtih the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China.

Officers for the ensuing year were recently elected to the American Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin, and include: F. F. Spielman, president; C. J. Donnell, 1st vice-president; F. W. L. Dreckmeier, 2nd vice-president; J. Fistiere, Jr., secretary and N. A. Gorman, treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of F. S. Williams; G. C. Minick, F. R. Loeffler, E. K. Lowry, and George Bourne.

According to a report, the Great China Cotton Manufacturing Company at Woosung is to be taken over by the Wing On Company, a contract of sale having already been made with the Wing On Company by the trustees for the debenture holders, including A. W. Burkill and others. The sum involved in the purchase is Tls 1,590,000 on which an instalment of Tls. 570,000 has already been paid.

The Community Church plans to hold an old-fashioned box supper on Thursday evening, January 22, at 8: 15 in the dining hall of the Shanghai American School. Ladies will prepare boxes which will be auctioned off to the gentlemen, and will be filled with tempting edibles of every description. The proceeds will go to the entertainment committee of the church. Similar entertainments will be held in the future.

United States Court officials departed from Shanghai for Canton on Saturday, January 17, on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, where a session of U. S. Court cases will be held. The Court party includes: Judge Milton D. Purdy, Thurston R. Porter, United States Marshal for China, and R. T. Peyton Griffin, Court Clerk. Mrs. Purdy accompanied Judge Purdy and will visit in Manila where their daughter, Miss Florence Purdy is now visiting.

To maintain closer business relations with the Far East is a move made by the Irish Free State, when an announcement was made recently that William Craig-Martin, head of the William Craig Martin Insurance Company, has been made trade-in-general representative. Mr. Craig-Martin is the only representative in China. The Irish Free State has representatives in New York, Chicago, London, Paris and a few other cities with consuls in other cities.

The music department of the American Women's Club had charge of the regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, in the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Miss M. Jansen had the program in charge, which consisted of piano, violin and vocal solos. The library department of the club is planning a luncheon for February 5, at the Columbia Country Club, which has been given by Libby, McNeil and Libby. The proceeds derived from this party will be devoted to the

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purchase of more books for the library. Members interested can arrange bridge or mahjang parties following the luncheon.

The Columbia Country Club held its annual meeting on Friday afternoon, January 16, at 6 o'clock, in the club rooms, Great Western Road, Shanghai. The following members of the Board of Governors were elected: R. Buchan, C. F. Wolsiffer, C. W. Atkinson, E. C. Stocker, William Morris, F. F. Fairman and L. Everett, for a term of two years and R. T. Bryan, Carl Crow, B. C. Haile, W. R. Rice for a term of one year. Those members whose term of office has not yet expired are E. H. Staber, J. Eichwald, and A. J. Courtney. The following officers were elected: president, C. W. Atkinson; vice-president, E. H. Staber; hon. secretary, R. T. Bryan; hon. treasurer, F. F. Fairman. The usual business was transacted.

Delegates attending the British Medical Association and China Medical Association joint conference in Hongkong to be held shortly, were in Shanghai last week and departed for Hongkong on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, on Saturday, January 17. Those attending from the Peking Union Medical College, included four Chinese and eight foreign members: Dr. H. S. Houghton, director; Dr. A. M. Dunlap, Professor of Oto-laryngology; Dr. H. J. Howard, Professor of Ophthalmology; Dr. E. C. Faust, Associate Professor of Parasitology; Dr. B. E. Read, Associate Professor of Pharmacology; Dr. P. C. Hodges, Associate Professor of Roentgenology; Dr. J. P. Webster, Associate in Surgery; Dr. C. E. Lim, Associate in Bacteriology; Dr. Ruth A. Guy, Associate in Medicine; Dr. C. U. Lee, Assistant in Medicine; Dr. Y. K. Wang, Assistant in Pathology; Dr. Robert S. K. Lim, Visiting Professor of Physiology. Dr. Robert Lim is the bearer of congratulatory messages to the Conference from the Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-jui, and from the Ministry of Foreign Afairs, Peking.

"Seeing America from the Shenandoah," by Junius B. Wood, is an account of the record-making 9,000-mile flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and return in the Navy's American built, American manned airship, in the *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, D. C.), for January. Mr. Wood was formerly in the Far East as correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News*, spending his time traveling between the Philippines, Canton, Shanghai North China, and Japan. He is the author of "The Far Eastern Republic," "Yap and Other Pacific Islands Under Japanese Mandate," which have appeared in the *National Geographic Magazine*. His article has forty-one excellent illustrations and gives a graphic account of the trip from the start on the morning of October 7, 1924 at Lakehurst, N. J. and the time they returned.

The Useful Bamboo Tree in China

Prof. E. A. Porterfield (St. John's University, Shanghai) gave some interesting facts about bamboo production in China in a recent lecture in Shanghai. The bamboo, he said, is really a giant grass. It has a hollow stem with solid joints placed at intervals. It has fibrous roots and an underground stem. The leaves are parallel veined. The flowers are very rare because the bamboo is so old, having originated in the Cretaceous Age. The plant flowers once in from 15 to 60 years. Then all the culms or canes of one particular plant flower within a period of one to two years when the culms turn yellow, the leaves drop off and sometimes the roots die. After this seedlings come up. One of the marvellous things about the bamboo is the large area over which one plant extends, sometimes covering many square miles. Some types grow with the culms very close together. These are the clump-types. With other species the culms are separate and give the appearance of a forest of separate trees, while, as a matter of fact, if one were to dig beneath the ground, one would find that the rhizomes, or underground stems, connect with one another. The fact that one entire grove flowers and produces seeds at the same time also proves that it is a physiological unit. There is a saying in China that the bamboo flowers when there is a famine and saves the people from starvation. It has been recorded of a bamboo forest in India that at the time of its flowering over 50,000 people came to it and camped for days and gathered the seed to take home. This seed lasted them through the winter and they were able, besides, to sell some in the market. The seed resembles rice. Bamboo shoots are also very good for food and have been tested and found to contain Vitamine B. In Amoy there is an industry for tinning bamboo shoots. Last year 80,000 catties of bamboo shoots were shipped from Foochow to Amoy at $2 50 Mex. per 100 catties. One of the most wonderful things about the bamboo is the rapidity of its growth, a fact which increases the usefulness of the plant many times.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Bin Yuan Chu, B.S., M.A.
朱彬元

Mr. Bin Yuan Chu was born in 1894, in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province. He received his elementary education from the Minteh Primary and Middle schools promoted by the late general Wong Hsin, a noted leader of the first revolution. In 1910, he was sent by the provincial government, after a competitive examination, to study in the then newly founded Tsing Hua College.

When the Revolution broke out, Mr. Chu returned to Changsha, and for some time was student at the Yale College. Later, he rejoined Tsing Hua, and was sent by that institution in 1916 to study finance and banking in America.

He first attended Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1918. After his graduation, he joined the famous banking firm, Brown Bros. & Co. New York, as a member of the foreign department. During the same time, he took many business courses in the evening school of New York University at Wall Street. He helped to organize the Chinese Students' Banking Club of which he was one time secretary, and later president. He was also made circulation manager of the Chinese Students' Quarterly, published in America. In the fall of 1919, Mr Chu joined Columbia University, taking post-graduate work in the School of Business and in the Department of Social Sciences, from which he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1920. The subject of his thesis was, "Investment Banking in the United States." During that year, he was successful competitor in the essay contests held by the American Asiatic Association and the Chinese Educational Mission. On both occasions, he secured the firt prize. The subjects of his essays were "Plans and Possibilities for Currency Reforms in China," and "Advantages for the Investment of American Capital in China." Mr. Chu joined the Wah Chang Trading Corporation in New York, shortly after his post-graduate work in Columbia. In 1921, he was sent to the Shanghai office of the same company as assistant secretary. Later in the year, he joined the Shanghai branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., as assistant manager. In 1923, he was transferred to the head office of the said bank as Secretary. In 1924, he resigned from the bank to become Professor of Economics and Commercial Sciences in Tsing Hua College.

Mr. Chu is a contributor to this magazine, having written for us an article based on his experience in banking entitled "Some Aspects of Foreign Exchange and Silver" as appeared in recent issues of the *Review*, Volume XXIX, No. 3 to 13.

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News from South China

The rainfall in Hongkong for 1924 was 98.57 inches, as compared with 106.74 inches in 1923.

W. Turner, general manager of *Reuter's* in the Far East, paid a visit to Hongkong during the week ending, January 10.

The British subjects in Canton are considering the formation of a St. Georges Society in Canton, and on January 22, a St. George's dance will be held at the Canton Club.

The government *Gazette* of Hongkong, January 10, gives the balance of Hongkong's finances as at October 1, 1924, accordingly the latest balance being $16,947,954.28.

M. M. Hamilton, American Consul at Canton, was at Kiungchow, Hainan, early January to investigate into the circumstances of the murder of an American missionary there recently.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, a prominent Hongkong Chinese, who has been in North China trying to bring about a round table conference of China's leaders for the settlement of the present difficulities, returned to Hongkong January 8.

Frederick Percy Franklin, manager of Hongkong Telegraph and formerly of Bournemouth, England, and Miss Gladys Livingston Murdoch, of the Government Civil Hospital Nursing Staff, were married on January 5, at Hongkong.

The 1925 officers of the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association are P. H. Holyoak, president; R. H. B. Hancock, vice-president; G. W. Sellars, treasurer; A. White, secretary; and Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson, scout commissioner. The financial report for the year ended September 30, 1924, showing a balance of $14,386.58. The Association supports the *Silver Wolf*, a scout magazine.

The Tung Wah Hospital, the leading charitable institution among the Chinese in Hongkong, has the following officers for 1925: head directors, Ma Chu-chiu, Mok Ching-kong, and Kong Shiu-lui; and directors, Fung Siu-wai, So Sau-nam, Ng Fan-shiu, Kung Yuk-man, Tse Yat-chor, J. N. Chau, Ng Tsang-luk, Chan Siu-hing, Choa Po-yiu, Chu Chik-man, and Chan Foon-tin. These gentlemen represent the leading commercial guilds of the Hongkong Chinese.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., with head office at Hongkong with an authorized capital of £1,200,000, is erecting a building at Swatow, where it expects to open a branch. The bank has now branches at Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.

Mr. Karem Bux, an Indian doctor charged with unlawful possession of poisons, has been arrested in Hongkong. It is said that some of his bottles are containing prepared poison which may take eighteen months to analyze.

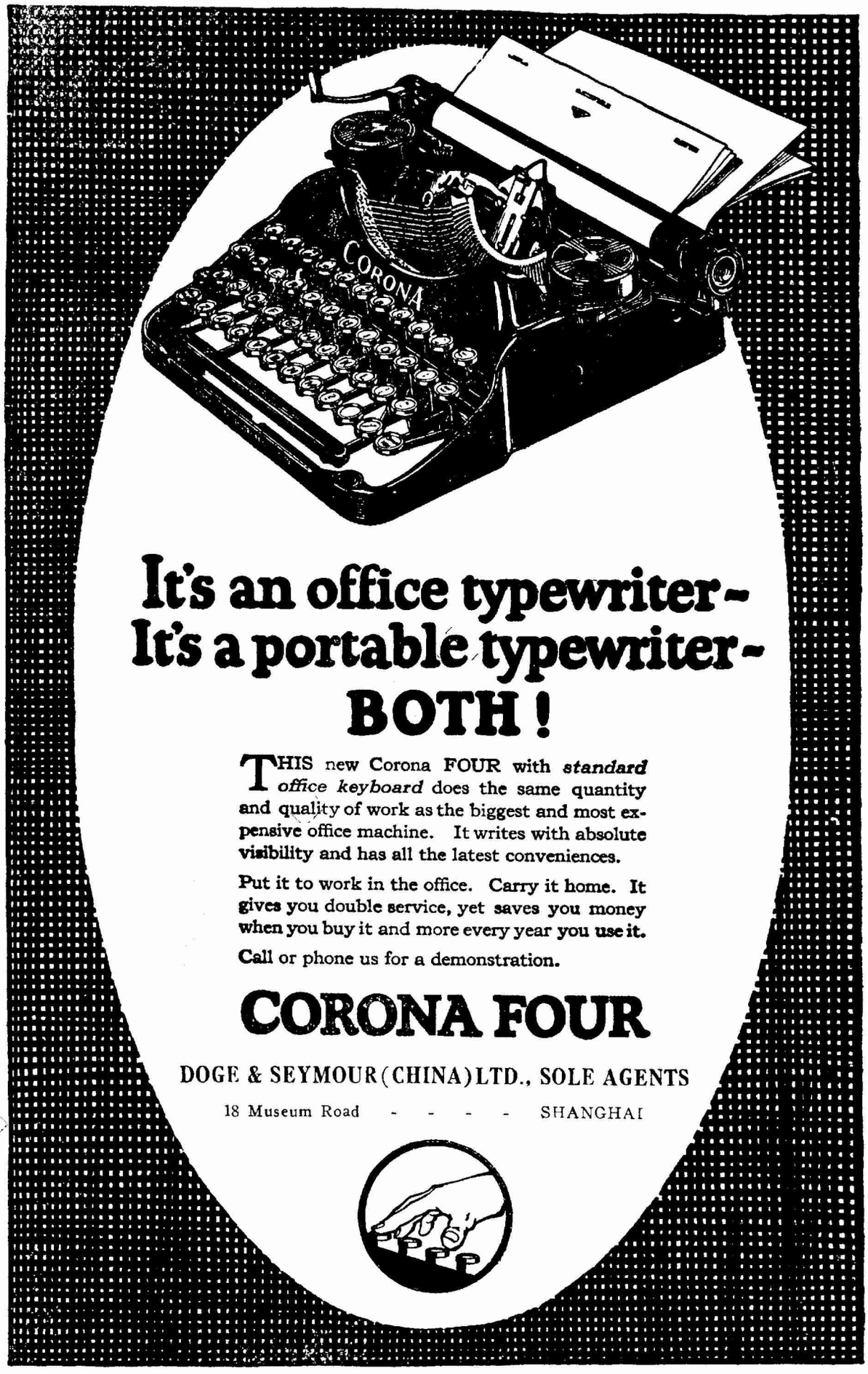
Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China and his court staff are expected at Canton during the middle part of January to hold sessions in the American Consulate-General at Shameen. The most important case before the United States Court is that of Long & Company vs. the Asia Banking Corporation, the plaintiff trying to recover some $18,950 alleged to have paid out by the bank on account of the plaintiff, who is denying that neither himself nor his agents has signed any check for that amount. This is Judge Purdy's first session in Canton since his appointment to the U. S. Court for China.

The Tung On S. S. Company and the Canton Navigation Company, which have been despatching river boats from Hongkong to Canton on Saturday nights as on week days, have decided to stop the Saturday night schedule so as to allow every boat one full day off each week.

The conflict between the Yunnanese and the Hunanese units of the Red Army in Shiukwan, December 31, over the division of opium and gambling traffic privileges was not serious, only about forty-five Hunanese and twenty-five Yunanese having been killed. The loss, however, was with the Cantonese civilians whose business had to be suspended during the conflict and some of whose homes and shops had met the usual lootings on the part of the Kuomintang Bolshevists.

Anti-Bolshevist Canton troops under General Chen Chiung-ming, taking advantage of the internal conflicts within the Red Army itself along the North River districts of Kwangtung, have been rushing men from Tung-kiang section of the province to Yung-yun-hsien in order to descend upon the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, and cut the Bolshevists in the Northern districts from their basis in Canton.

On Jauuary 11, the shipping guild in Kongmoon notified the Kuomintang authorities there that all river traffic between Kongmoon and other ports, except those under foreign flag



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which the Bolshevists cannot so easily extort money under the pretext of war levy, may have to suspend, unless the further surtax of 10 percent on port fees are withdrawn.

On information of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Red Civil Governor at Canton has ordered the magistrates of Namhoi and Shuntak to disband the Defence Corps of the citizens of these two districts. The Kuomintang has been informed that the Corps is being commanded by Chan Kung-sau, a lieutenant-commander-in-chief of the Canton Volunteer Corps, formerly a legally incorporated body but recently accused by Dr. Sun's Bolshevist following of treason and being counter-revolutionary. Citizens of these districts claim that they must have some sort of organization to protect themselves from further Bolshevist terrorism and endless extortions for funds.

A committee has been formed in Canton to train athletes for the coming Far Eastern Olympiad to be held at Manila, next May, and Hui Man Fai, formerly a physical director of the Canton Y. M. C. A. and but recently returned from America, where he has completed a course in physical training in Chicago, has been appointed chief coach of the team to represent Canton. The committee is raising $15,000 for training expenses and travel to the coming Olympiad.

The many fires in Canton City since the New Year, including the destruction of nearly 200 houses at Honam early last week, have again brought the subject of greater efficiency in fire-fightings to the front. Last year the rubber goods manufacturing factories contributed some $70,000 for a central fire station to the built near the Yu-shan market, while the Municipality has, at the same time, agreed to appropriate more funds to this service. The Bolshevists controlling Canton, however, have misappropriated the funds for a modern fire-station with up-to-date apparatus, and nothing has been mentioned of it until this time. According to a recent report, Canton had 135 fires during 1924, involving more than 1,500 buildings The latest effort of the Canton Municipality is to levy a contribution of one dollar from each household in the city for fire-fighting service, and it is hoped that four more sub-stations will be organized, when funds are available.

A vessel freq enting Hongkong and the South Seas, the s.s. *Amherst*, has been taken over by Chinese militarists at Hoihow, Island of Hainan, according to reports reaching Hongkong this week. The *Amherst* is a vessel of 241 tons net, was built in 1886 by, Blackwood and Gordon, Glasgow. She came from Singapore and in the course of her career has changed her flag from British to Chinese, then to the Chilean, and now back to Chinese. During the World War she was in the British government service at Singapore.

Entries closed on January 10 for the annual meeting in Hongkong of the Jockey Club. More than 60 owners are represented in the entries and there are nearly 200 horses entered for the four day's race, February 16, 17, 18, and 21.

Finding Canton an unfruitful field due to the exodus of nearly all the well-to-do residents, armed robbers, have been operating in Hongkong for the last few weeks. On January 12, two robberies were reported, and before that two leading firms were robbed resulting in a loss of about $7,000 and $8,000.

Gaston K. Wong, formerly superintendent of Customs at Canton and now on the staff of General Chen Chiungming of the Canton Army opposed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was in Hongkong during the New Year holidays.

Owing to the failure of the Canton government under the Kuomintang regime to take proper steps to improve the Canton harbor and facilitate shipping, a movement has been launched by the Chinese and foreign merchants interested in the Canton trade to obtain funds for conservancy purposes by the imposition of a surtax on Customs duties and other port fees. The Commissioner of Customs in Canton is in favor of the proposition. It has been suggested that a surtax of 5 per cent. on duties paid or subject to be paid, if not otherwise exempted, should be collected, an extra fee of 1/50 of a tael on each net ton of foreign and coastal vessels of 350 net tons or above entering port be levied, and also a special duty of 1/4 per cent be collected on all goods imported but not subjected to duty. It is believed that the Canton merchants, Chinese or foreign, will finally support the project. So far, only the radical Kuomintang elements are opposed to the scheme, declaring that the Customs surplus properly belonging to Canton but by Peking the last several years should be refunded for this purpose. While the argument may be sound, lack of attention to the harbor entrance and other places on the vicinity may soon close the port to larger vessels and limit the activities of the small ones at low tide.

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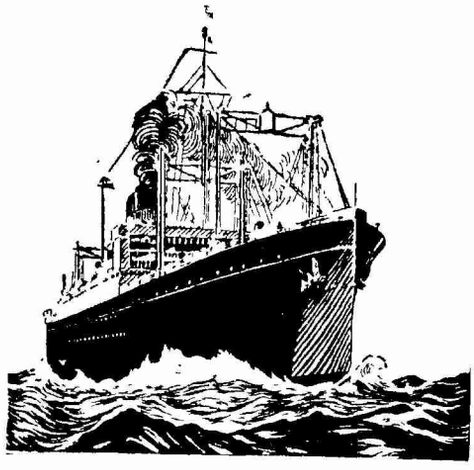

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raise another big sum to swell the war chest. These documents are required to have stamps of two cents or upwards to $1.50. In the opinion of the property owners there is not so much objection to the amount of fees to be paid as to the principle of taxing acts which have long been considered finished. Moverover, all these documents have been taxed several times already, including taxes paid on transfer, government and public notary, and also record and registration.

Cheng Tze-liu, chief of the purchasing department of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, who was arrested recently in connection with the probe now proceeding in the affairs of that road, has been released on bail in Canton. Lee Chuck-fung, a Kuomintang agent assigned to the investigation of the line, has been threatened, but he has announced that he will proceed with the investigation without favor or fear.

While both sides are busy preparing for eventualities, it is not believed that there will be any serious conflict between the "Red" Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his enemies before the Chinese New Year, according to opinion expressed in most of the local press comment.

Rev. Wong Tang Ng, an instructor in the Canton Union *Theological College, Paak Hok Tung, Canton, and Miss* Hah Wai Cheng, daughter of Mrs. Wong Shit Hing, will be married at St. Stephens Church, Hongkong, afternoon of January 17, when the Rev. Lee Kau Yan of St. Paul's Church will officiate. The Rev. Mr. Wong has been many years with St. Paul's College, of Hongkong and he and Miss Hah are well known among the Chinese Christian communities in Hongkong and Canton. The Rev. Mr. Wong is one of the most popular chapel speakers in student assemblies in Canton. A weeding feast will be held in Hongkong at the To-to Shin-kun restaurant on the evening of the weeding. The couple expect to be at home in Canton shortly.

The joint conference of China Medical Missionary Association and the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association which has been arranged to take place at the Hongkong University, Hongkong, will open with a special congregation to be held at the City Hall on January 20, when honorary degrees will be conferred.

Canton, January 12, 1925. H. W.

Shanghai Again the Center of War Area

Following Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's *coup* on the district of Shanghai last week, this vicinity again promises to be the center of war activities, and according to reports from Chinkiang where Marshal Lu's troops are in combat with Marshal Chi's men, driving the latter back, the situation in Shanghai is expected to be far more serious than that of last September 1924. With three commandeered ships belinging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, newly appointed Tuchun of Chi's old district in Nanking, started moving his troops toward Shanghai, the ships supposedly containing also some Russian "White" troops, to check the advance of Marshal Chi. Marshal Chi's troops, according to report easily took over Soochow, but have met opposition at Chinkiang, and quickly retreated, falling back toward Shanghai. That the Settlement will again be seriously involved cannot be mistaken. Failure of reinforcements arriving from Shanghai is reported to be the cause of such a marked defeat on the part of Marshal Chi, when only several days ago his prospects seemed to be so bright and fortune in his favor. For the past week under review the train traffic along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been interrupted for the despatch of troops in the direction of Nanking from Shanghai, and from Nanking toward Shanghai. Many rumors are current re the progress of fighting between Wusih and Shanghai, but no definite news is at hand at the present writing.

Marshal Lu Adavances Toward Shanghai

Latest information from the district of Chinkiang shows that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops are in full retreat, along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, having been completely routed and the advancing men of General Lu's have driven Chi's men back through Chinkiang, Changchow, and Wusih. The soldiers are reported to be looting the villages they pass through and in some cases burning the towns. From reports it is believed Marshal Chi's men put up very little resistence, due to lack of organization or cooperation among the troops It is believed that Marshal Chi will make a last stand at Soochow as he despatched five car loads of troops to Soochow on Sunday, January 18. Chi was thought to have some 12,000 troops in and about Chinkiang when Marshal Lu's troops (a mixture of Chinese and Russian

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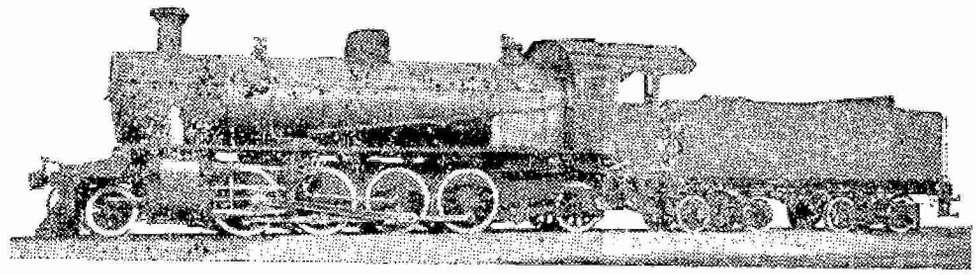

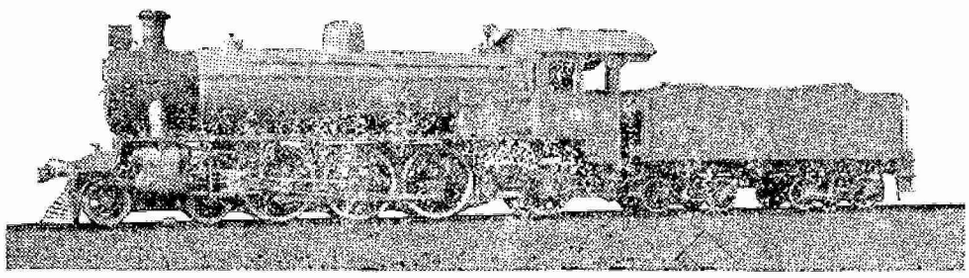

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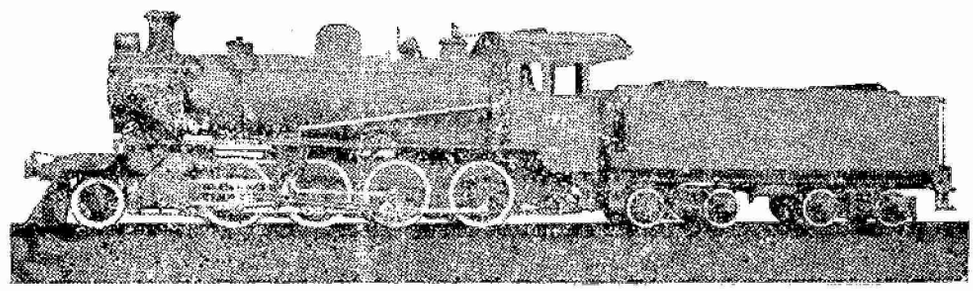

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"Whites," according to report), appeared on the scene. In connection with the foregoing conditions the Consular Body of Shanghai have met in conference to prepare to take all measures possible toward protecting the foreign Settlements. Full provisions have been made to assemble the maximum naval and volunteer forces on short notice and all shore leave of sailors has been cancelled, with adequate arrangements made for landing parties.

Naval Forces and the Defense of Shanghai

"Up to the present the naval forces in Shanghai have confined themselves to co-operating with the Municipal authorities. The senior officer is Admiral Nomura, whose flagship is the Japanese cruiser *Tone*, and the various naval councils have been held under his presidency and the men to guard the prisoners sent ashore by his sanction as the senior authority in port. A further conference was held consisting of the naval authorities under Admiral Nomura, and took place at S. V. C. Headquarters—with Col. Gordon present—to decide upon a special policy which may be suggested.

"It is believed that possibly the Navies represented in Shanghai could land about 800 men while with the lapse of another day or two this number may be brought up to well over 1,000. At present the naval strengh is made up as follows:

"Japanese (Senior Admiral)—One cruiser, one gunboat, and one gunboat on her way to Nanking but which could be called upon.

"American (Admiral McVay)—The destroyers and one gunboat. One gunboat at Nanking. Three destroyers *en route* here.

"British—Two cruisers. One gunboat with Senior Admiral *en route* here.

"French—Two gunboats, one sloop.

"Italian—Two cruisers, two gunboats.

"It has to be remembered that these are sea units, and their landing strength in rifles and machine guns is small in comparison with their real fighting power. Further as matters stand their policy here is to work in accordance with Municipal requirements, and if a move is required beyond Municipal scope it may be taken for granted that a reference to home governments will be called for.

"The Line of Defence"

"The agenda to be considered at one of the morning's naval conferences has not been made known beyond that it has do with the defence of the Settlement. Whether it is to be suggested that the defence should be on a line quite outside the Settlement limits is not known, and the prevailing opinion is that this question, which is known to have been mooted, will be reserved for a future conference. Admiral Murray Anderson, with his flagship H. M. S. *Bee*, is expected here to-morrow, and as he is the senior naval officer likely to be in port for time to come, the question of carrying the defence of the foreign quarters of Shanghai some distance into the country is likely to be left to a conference under his chairmanship—*North China Daily News* (Shanghai, January 19).

Repatriation of Interned Chinese Soldiers

While the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council have directed their attentions toward the possible danger of the Shanghai foreign Settlements again being interfered with, the foreign authorities have been also engaged with the problem of the interned Chinese soldiers, the balance of General Chang Yung-min's troops who surrended to the attack of General Sun Chuan-fang's troops, the latter in alliance with Marshal Chi at the time of Marshal Chi's attack on Lunghua last week. Steps to ward clearing up the internment camps of the 5,000 or so soldiers who entered the Settlement, materialized on Sunday morning January 18, when under the guard of four foreign police officers and Sixty Sikh policemen, 4,000 of the soldiers were escorted to a British boat the *Talma* to be sent to Tsingtao. With the exception of one attempt at escape the entire group were safely boarded and the ship lifted anchor for Tsingtao. The repatriation of these deserted troops is at the expense of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and it is believed that during this week the remainder of the interned soldiers within the boundary limits of the Settlement will be deported to Tsingtao, and the Settlement once more will be clear. Strong measures will be adopted in the future against the entry of any soldiers in the Settlements, and it is believed that the passing problem was one of the most serious the foreign authorities have had to deal with for sometime. While good conduct was observed by most of the interned men, on several occasion a state of restiveness broke out but was easily quelled by the call of additional foreign guards.

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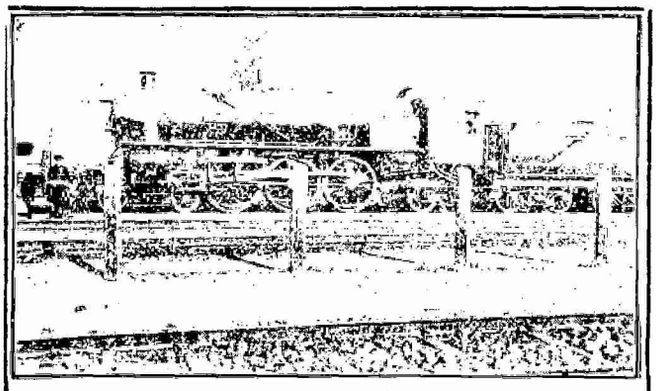

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The Shanghai Arsenal

Four mandates were issued on January 16, by the Central government, Peking. The first abolishes the Military Commissionership of Shanghai.

"The second says that the Ministry of War is hereby enjoined to order the Shanghai Arsenal to cease work relating to the manufacture of military supplies so that the Arsenal may be leased to private persons and reorganized into an industrial establishment in order to develop industry and benefit the people. In the meanwhile the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce is appointed caretaker. Let the Ministry of War appoint special officials who will make, proper arrangements with the Chamber in this connection."

"The Third mandate gives notice that henceforth no troops will be stationed at Shanghai and no military organisation permitted there.

"The fourth mandate appoints General Sun Yueh, Chief Commissioner for bandit suppression in Kansu, Shensi and Honan. It does not, as was believed appoint General Kan Yu-kun, Assistant Chief Commissioner," according to a *Reuter* despatch.

Peking Press Blames Shanghai Municipal Council

The *Ching Pao*, in its editorial on January 15, 1924, expresses dissatisfaction over the attitude taken by the police authorities in Shanghai in connection with the present situation and declares that their actions are undoubtedly responsible for the disorderly state of affairs existing around Shanghai at the present time. The editorial pays a high tribute to some foreign newspapers upon their fairness in openly taking the municipal authorities of the Settlement to task for their wrong policy, according to a despatch of the *Eastern News Agency*.

The same journal goes on to state:

The case of General Hsu Shu-tseng. "Little Hsu," is exactly the same as that of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan. The fact, however, that the Shanghai police authorities have given implicit consent to Marshal Chi's activities while in the Settlement and that the same authorities not only placed "Little Hsu" under strict restraint but also arrested and expelled him from the Settlement is ample proof that there must be some secret understanding or relations between Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and the Shanghai municipal authorities.

"This sort of biassed interference by these foreigners in Chinese internal affairs, in itself, cannot but cause us to hold the view that in taking such actions as above mentioned, the Shanghai municipal authorities, without doubt, have too much authority at their command, though it may not be said that this is the example which can be applied only to the Shanghai municipal authorities."

Peking's Idea of Solution of Kiangsu Trouble

According to the *Eastern News Agency* report of recent date, the Central government in Peking meets daily to discuss the Kiangsu and Chekiang trouble, and seem to arrive at no conclusions of solving the political difficulties between the old opposing Marshals Chi and Lu of Chekiang and Kiangsu respectively. There are no military funds at the present time, and diplomatic relations at present constitute the greatest barrier as far as any solution is concerned:

"Under the circumstances, the government apparently considers it an advisable policy to estrange Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and General Sun Chuang-fang for the peaceful solution of the situation. With this end in view, the government is at present pretending not to take notice of obvious defiant attitude against Peking on the part of General Sun, hoping, it is inferred, that General Sun, feeling satisfied with his present post as Tupan of Military Affairs of Chekiang will shortly withdraw all his troops from Kiangsu.

"Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, for some time past, has been striving to make no reference to General Sun in an effort to settle the situation by peaceful means as much as possible and has refused to accept very strong measures as suggested by some of the Cabinet Ministers."

Some New Peking Mandates and a New Delegate to National Conference

An official communique from Peking states that General Sun Chuan-fang is sending as his representative to Peking from Chekiang Mr. Kao Erh-teng, to attend the National Conference. General Wu Kuang-hsin, Minister of War, has already left Peking to confer with General Lu at Nanking re the military situation in the Yangtze valley.

"Replying to a telegram from the Ministry of Communications, Marshal Chang Tso-lin says that all the rolling stock recently used by the Fengtien troops has been restored to the Peking-Mukden Railway, and the Fengtien troops returning to Mukden are marching afoot.

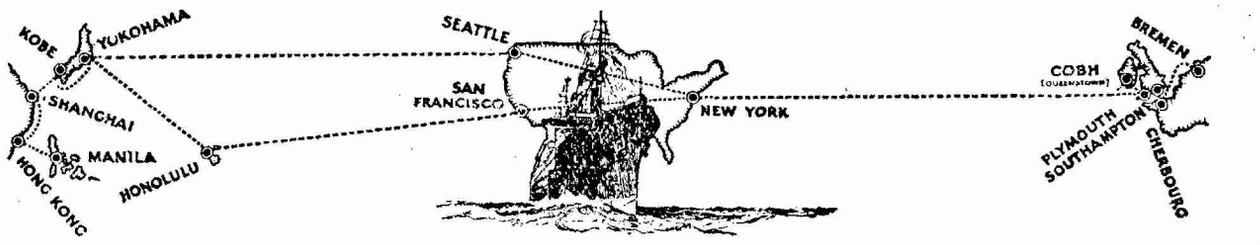
"Mandates issued recently, abolish the Tuchunates of Shensi, Kansu, Shansi and Sinkiang, and appoint General Li Ching-lin Tupan of Military Rehabilitation Affairs of Chihli, similarly General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, General Lu Hung-tao of Kansu, General Liu Chen-hua of Shensi, General Yang Tsang-hsin of Sinkiang and General Chang Tsung-chang, Chief Commissioner for bandit suppression in Kiangsu, Anhui and Shantung.

"It is expected that the Rehabilitation Conference will be held in the Huaijentang or Tuancheng, the famous halls of the Winter Palace.

"At the Diplomatic Corps conference held to-day the meeting was adjourned till Monday the 19th instant as the new French Minister to Peking was expected soon in Peking. There was discussion at the meeting of the Shanghai Consular Body's proposal to stop the entrance into the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai of Chinese plotters, so as to protect Shanghai from any disaster in connection with fighting."

Japan Paper Tells Friendship of World for China

An agreement has been reached among noted statesmen of every nation interested in China, insisting that we must be indulgent and considerate towards our neighboring nation. Their feeling toward China is like the tender affection of a mother toward her children, but it is lacking in the manly feeling of a father. They are uniformly sympathetic with her, but none of them gives her kind hearted and candid advice. It is regrettable that egoistic persons complain about her errors, but that they do not respect her interests and honor. The *Oaska Asahi* of recent date, continues:



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"We are persuaded that reconstruction must be brought about by the efforts Chinese themselves. and that it a great mistake to think that the Powers concerned are responsible for such a great task. We feel relieved to find such persons as M. Painleve and Mr. Dewey, whose ideas in regard to China are different from those of others who insist upon intervention in her national affairs. It is the duty of Japan as the best friend of China to accelerate the coming of such an opportunity. How should Japan participate in such international financial assistance to her neighboring nation? It is calculated that the reconstrntion of China requires funds to the amount of $400,000,000 in Chinese currency. Is Japan equal to share a portion of such a large sum? Her claim is closely connected with her right of voice. Japan must be very cautious."

Diplomatic Corps Says To Oust Militarists

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking on January 19, sanctioned the proposals made by the Shanghai Consular Body that Chinese military men or leaders of political parties residing in the Settlement of Shanghai should be caused to depart from the Settlements and that measures be taken to prevent them from re-entering the Settlements so that peace and order there may be maintained, and notified the Waichiaopu to that effect. The Corps also notified the Waichiaopu that warning had been given to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and General Sun Chuan-fang that their forces should not be allowed to advance toward the Settlement.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 13. A modification of the American foreign policy will not follow the resignation of U. S. Secretary of State Hughes.——The U. S. Submarine S. 19 is ashore on Nausett Beach in a dangerous position, although safety of crew is assured.——Alason B. Houghton accepts Ambassadorship to London.——A train disaster occurs in Germany killing twenty-three people and injuring fifty, due to heavy fog.——Directors of the Bank of England suddenly decide to visit America, landing in New York.——There is a downward tendency in tea prices in England.

January 14. Results of Allied Finance Ministers' Conference are condsidered a great step toward reconstruction of Europe.——Steps are to be taken to check action of North Atlantic Shipping combine on part of Canadian government.——Circumstantial reports are at hand showing Great Britain's intention to revert to a gold standard.——Egyptian Ministers are further prepared to seek election as Independents.——President of Seamen's Union in Australia is arrested for inciting workers to strike.——Cooperative Socieites in England purchase heavy supplies of tea and is viewed with interest by British Food Commission.

January 15. Another German Cabinet is formed.——A brave struggle is made by Opposition in Italy against domination of Fascism.——National wealth of America increases 72 percent in past twelve years, according to American Census Bureau.——Balfour Note is regarded by British government as standard of attitude toward war debts from Allies.——Revenue returns from direct taxes in France yield Frs. 8,634,000,000, showing an increase of Frs. 2,035,000,000 in 1923.——President Coolidge's Secretary announces early retirement and return to law practice.

January 16. Full accord is reached at conclusion of Finance Conference of Allied Finance Ministers.——Vincente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish author, is committed to prison unconditionally in court in Spain and ten thousand pesetas demanded as guarantee of financial obligations.——Vladivostok is placed on free port list.——The crew is rescued from disabled U. S. Submarine S. 19 at Chatham, Mass.

January 17. British Naval forces in East and Far East are to be considerably strengthened.——British receipts from German reparations under Dawes plan are estimated for first year at roughly £8½ millions.——French dues to Great Britain, on the reduction allowed by Balfour Note, would be between 2,000 and 3,000 million gold marks.

January 18. U. S. Senate prepares for criticism of Paris Pacts, when Senator Johnson of California calls upon Senate department to furnish text of recent Paris agreement.——New electoral law in Italy revises system.

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Improved Conditions of Railways in the North

The Special Committee on Restoration of Traffic in the Ministry of Communications held another meeting recently in Peking in which locomotive superintendents of all railways were invited to participate. It was reported at the meeting that up to the January 7, Fengtien military authorities have returned to the railway thirty locomotives in all and that the situation of transportation facilities on the Peking-Mukden line is very much eased now. As to the other lines, there are still general shortage of locomotives. The conditions on the Peking-Hankow line is the worst of all. Of all 229 locomotives possessed by that line, only 40 are now in free use, the rest mostly being detained by military stations. At Chengchow Station alone, over 50 engines are detained there now, remaining idle. However, special representatives have been sent down by the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration to interview various military commanders on the way with a hope that, before their return, things would be in a much more favorable shape than now.

Since the inauguration of the armed guard service on the Peking-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow Railways installed by General Li Ching-lin, Tupan of Chihli, as reported a few days ago, comfort of travelling between Peking and Tientsin has been greatly improved. Both foreign and Chinese passengers have been very much benefitted. The Ministry of Communications has received numerous letters from the travelling public praising the service. A letter from a prominent American diplomatic official of Peking serves as one of the best expressions of satisfaction, and travellers can feel assured now that travelling on the Peking-Tientsin trains, at least will be one of orderliness and comfort hereafter. In order to realize the restoration of normal railway traffic at an earliest date, the Ministry of Communications has issued a ministerial order to the Peking-Mukden, Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administrations, urging all staff members of those lines to give as much attention as possible to the matter in question. The order reads briefly as follow:

"Of all the sufferers of the war, the merchant class is among the greatest. Now the war is over and their sufferings should be relieved, the earlier the better.

"Although the Ministry has detailed special delegates to various lines to investigate into the actual conditions, yet the heaviest burden of the work should rest with the staff members of all the lines concerned. The staff members are hereby ordered to do their uttermost share to find the way to solve the situation. How to adjust locomotives and cars of their own and foreign lines, how to weigh the importance of various trade that have their goods accumulated, etc.

"As the Chinese New Year is approaching, all the above problems should be solved as soon as possible. Should any of the staff members be found of unattentive to their duties, of holding cars for certain favored party as a means of discrimination against other parties, of delaying loading and unloading, and of detaining locomotives and cars in name of military authorities, they should be severely punished in accordance with the regulations and rules in force. On the other hand, if any of the staff members in question should render extraordinary satisfactory service, due rewards should be given to them. The railway directors concerned should see to it that above order be strictly enforced.

True Facts of Peking-Tientsin Train Hold-Up

Owing to the fact that many erroneous statements have been published in the foreign and Chinese press relative to the hold-up incident on the Peking-Tientsin train on December 30, 1924, the railway department of the Ministry of Communications has issued a public statement to the papers giving the true facts in the case. Instead of the whole train being robbed as it appeared in some of the papers, there was only one first class coach attacked, and the raid was not committed by a group of ten bandits, as was reported, but by four armed men. The most serious mistake of all, according to the Ministry, was the report that the act specially discriminated against foreigners, which is a deliberate misrepresentation of the unfortunate affair, the total number of passengers affected by the incident being thirty-three, only seven or eight of whom were of foreign nationality. Among the foreigners, four were Americans, two Japanese, one Russian and one German. Most of the Chinese robbed were of the merchant class, one Customs director, one former *charge d'affaires* to Chile, and five bankers. A complete record of the case has been kept by the Ministry and a special investigation has been instigated.

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New Books and Publications

America's New President

The Life of Calvin Coolidge, by Horace Green. Duffield and Company: New York, U. S. A.

Although Horace Green, in his new book, "The Life of Calvin Coolidge," modestly admits that "others were far advanced in similar tasks," he adds that he had the leverage of far distance and the unqualified backing of publishers in the conviction, long standing, that most modern biographers place "too much emphasis on their own opinions and too little emphasis on the opinions of others."

And therein lies the value of the book, especially to the person who desires a rounded, impartial, and unbiased presentation of the life of Calvin Coolidge—his traits, characteristics, his early environment and tendencies that lead him toward a political career. The author begins at the begining, that is, he takes the reader back through the years to the Green Mountains in Vermont—where young Coolidge received his early education and legal training. He retravels, as Coolidge did, the back routes between Plymouth and Ludlow; at Amherst and Northampton and Boston, and then back to Washington, D. C. But as he goes along, and here lies the intrinsic value of his work, he frequently adjusts his own eyesight by looking through the lenses of others.

The thirteen chapters of the book are conveniently arranged in chronological order—from the comparisons and backgrounds; through his college days at Amherst; the young reticent student-lawyer; his shy courting of Grace Goodhue; and step by step his rise in the political world. Along the path the reader is given, from time to time, insights to the peculiar characteristics and methods of reasoning of the rising politician. Thus it was at college that Coolidge displayed an unusual dry humor, not totally unlike that of Lincoln's, thus it was in the law offices of Hammond & Field that he engaged a client by his well-known aversion to verbosity; thus it was during the Boston Police Strike that he exhibited a keen sense of courage and public trust. It was during the latter espisode that Coolidge's name was flashed into prominence from coast to coast. It was then that his most pronounced trait was revealed, that is, patience of investigation, seeming indecision while studying the winds, but speed of action when his mind was made up. His ultimatun to Gompers, then head of the American Federation of Labor (now deceased), "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime," will perhaps be remembered with the great phrases of American history, comments the author.

Although the author gives excerpts of the most famous of Coolidge's brief addresses throughout his book, he devotes some 40 pages as an appendix, giving additional speeches and proclamations not covered in the text. The book is illustrated and contains many enlightening and humorous notes, which present a clearer understanding of the man. It is published by Duffield & Company, New York.

Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1925. N. U.

A Korean Novel

The Close Dream Of the Nine, by Kim Man-choong. Translated By James S. Gale. Boston: Small, Maynard and Co.

This novel was written in Chinese by a Korean scholar more than two hundred years ago, while he was in exile, to amuse his mother who was very fond of novels. Those who doubt whether Korea can have a literature worth the name will find that this is one of the best novels written in any language.

The story is a simple one in which a disciple of an Indian monk in China who was teaching the suttras of the Buddha in a retired temple falls into temptations of the world, and having been removed from the holy associations of the Indian teacher is incarnated as a common man in a distant part of China. But by his perseverance and hard labor he successfully passes the civil service examination and becomes an official in the court of the Tang Emperor. His rise is rapid, and in a short time he becomes the first Minister of State and also son-in-law of the Emperor. A rebellion having broken out in Tibet the hero, Yang, is

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ordered by the Emperor to quell it, and as soon as he reaches the disturbed area, the rebels are defeated and he returns in triumph. He marries eight wives each of whom vies with the other in affection, service and goodness. Cloudlet, who is youngest of all, amuses the General Yang with her nice jokes and writes wonderful poems in the court.

The book is written in such a charming style that it is hard to lay it aside when you have once started reading it, without concluding it. The author sometimes takes the reader to the court of the Tang Emperor and we feel as if we are witnessing the court life of that time. Then he takes us to the beautiful mountains covered with verdure and spring flowers where we enjoy the spiritual atmosphere of a Buddhist temple. The battle scenes are so graphically described that we see the picture of an ancient battle field before our eyes.

The hero after a most successful career retires to a private place with his wives and thinks of the deeper problems of life. Suddenly the Buddhist monk appears and asks Yang whether he has enjoyed the dream of the world. Yang finds no real enjoyment in the company of the pretty girls, state grandure, and fame, and once more finds spiritual joy in the company of the monks, studying the Diamond Sutra of the Buddha in the calm atmosphere of a temple. The book is replete with the doctrines of the Buddha and has casual references to Confucianism and Taoism. There is not a single vulgar expression in the book. Some passages of the book remind us of the writings of Bulwar Lytton. Those who care to know something of the real China of the Tang period will find the book very useful. The theosophists who make a study of the Hindu doctrine of reincarnation will find this book very intersting. After reading the book we are inclined to think with the Buddha that the world in which we live, and move is no better than a dream.

The book is so well translated that it hardly reads like a translation. The translator has been thoroughly successful in his work.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, January 18, 1925.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, the cotton market has been keeping steady, with prices move within a comparatively narrow range. The chief feature being settling of accounts owing to the proximity of Chinese New Year.

Our next circular will be issued on or about the 6th prox unless the situation warrants it in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of our market.

Yarn.—Our market during the past week has been quiet and steady with little business transpiring. Prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level.

Liverpool, Jan. 15. 1925.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot	.....	13.05	Pence
„	Mar.....	12.87	„
„	Oct	12.83	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Jan. 15, 1925.

New York Market:—

Mar	.....	23.85	Cents
May	.....	24.18	„
July	.....	24.40	„
Oct	.....	23.88	„
Dec	.....	23.76	„
Spot	.....	24.15	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1925.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	..... Rps.	458	per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	..... „	393	„	„
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	..... „	459	„	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	..... Tls.	40.50	
Shanghai, Jan	..... „	39.50	
M-ginned, Jan	..... „	39.75	
Shensi, No. 1 Jan	..... „	41.00	
Ningpo, Spot	..... „	37.50	

Market:—*Steady.*

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Ancient Chinese Parables. By Kwei-Ting Sen	0.35

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SHANGHAI

Industrial and Financial Notes

The Sui Chi Spinning and Weaving Co., Wuchang, is extending its operations by establishing a new mill in the city.

The Ming Ming Electric Light Co., Chinhai, Chekiang Province, is increasing its capital to $100,000, the original being $50,000.

The new mill of the Yu Wah Cotton Mfg. Co., Wuchang, Hupeh Province, has started operations with 40,000 spindles, to meet the growing demand for the company's product.

The Cotton Millowners Association, Hankow, is organizing branch offices for cotton testing at Tsaitien and Tienmon, both cotton producing centers.

The Southeastern University, Nanking, has established a training workshop to teach girls to make silk wadding from cocoons.

The 13 cotton yarn importers in Foochow, Fukien provincial capital, recently organized an association and are contemplating the levy of a $20 contribution on each bale of yarn imported for the maintenance of the association. Foochow cotton mills object to the levy and propose to organize an importing firm separate from the association.

Production at the plant of the Asiatic Yeast Works, in Shanghai now reached 15,000 kilograms a day. The yeast is made of barley and maize with the aid of malt imported from America. The plant has an electric light plant, an artisian well 304 feet deep and capable of supplying 20.000 gallons of water an hour. The general managers of the company, which is a Swiss firm, are Messrs. Mee Yeh Handels Company. H. Hamann is local manager.

The Shun Li Motor Bus Transport Co., operating on the highway between Peking, Tungchow, Hosiwu, Yangtsun, and Tiensin, a distince of 240 li (about 80 miles), is raising capital amounting to $200,000 to purchase new buses. The temporary Shanghai office of the company is on Route Kraetzer, French Concession.

The tax imposed on paper sent by Kiangsu book companies from their business offices in the International Settlement, Shanghai, to their printing offices in the Chinese city, has been officially removed, as the tax is a duplication of the import duty already paid, at the Customs House.

Business in Japan during October was adversely affected by the unsatisfactory financial situation, mounting living costs, unfavorable crop conditions, and continued disturbances in the China market. Some progress was made in the disposing of the surplus stocks if import commodities and domestic consumption recorded improvement over previous months. Raw silk shipments gained in volume but declined in value compared with September, owing to lower prices prevailing during the month.

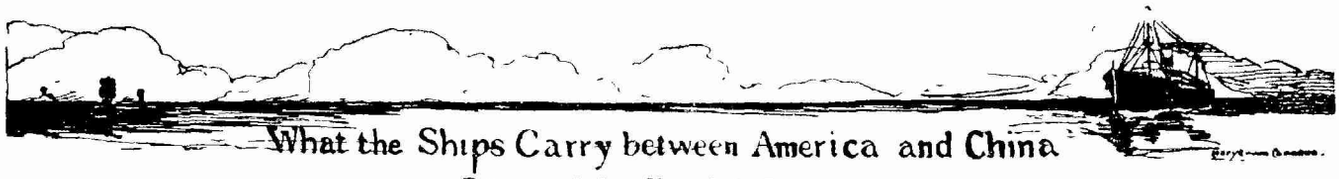
The total value of automobile shipments from the United States during the first 10 months of the year 1924 was $185,443,098. The entire year 1923 produced exports worth approximately $170,000,000, and the comparison of these two figures shows striking in shipments of the last year. In this connection it is interesting to note the steadily growing importance of foreign assembling of American cars and trucks, as shown by figures of the last 10 months of 1924. During this period, almost 120,000 cars and trucks have been assembled by American companies in their foreign plants—a striking increase over the figure of 106,110 reported for the entire year 1923.

A new pier in the main business section of Singapore, 220 feet long and 105 feet wide, costing approximately $180,000, will be constructed by the municipality. The new pier will be double the area of the one occupying the present site and will be constructed of ferro concrete.

Japanese cotton-goods stocks are reported to be small, and prices have advanced. The market is active, and buying is being done by India, Manchuria, the Malay Archipelago, and China. Demand is also said to be improving.

Two preliminary meetings have been held by engineering firms in Shanghai in an endeavor to arrive at some mutually satisfactory arrangement for the standardization of credit terms to apply on power plant sales. At the first meeting at which no German houses were represented, terms of 25 per cent with order, 25 per cent on delivery, 25 per cent six months after delivery, and the balance of 25 per cent in one year, were suggested. At the second meeting, which was attended by representatives of German firms, they claimed that these terms were too liberal and that the terms which they were at present insisting upon were one-third with the order, one-third on delivery and one-third four months after delivery. It is understood that these terms have been obtained by German houses in a great many instances during the past six or eight months, although in a great many cases it has been necessary for the purchaser and the seller to make arrangements with some Chinese bank to carry the purchaser over a longer period of time.

The total exports from Hankow to the United States for the third quarter of 1924 amounted to $3,050,512, as compared with $4,724,595 for the corresponding period of 1923. The principle items exported were: Wood oil $2,386,521; bristles, $346,940; egg products, $133,148; and antimony regulus, $83,074. The decrease in the exports for the 1924 quarter, amounting to more than $1,670,000, as compared with the 1923 period, occured chieftly in the exportation of egg products, which fell from $937,060 to $133,148, and wood oil, which declined from $3,010,455 to $2,386,421.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Monroe, Dec. 17, from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	150
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	1,826
Iron Washers	Pls.	104
Steel Tool	,,	26
Cheese	,,	1
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	19
Gum, Arabic	,,	15
Honey	,,	3
Lard	,,	3
Leather, Sole	,,	2
Leather, Patent	,,	20
Milk Condensed	,,	1,440
Oranges, Fresh	,,	6
Paper, Coated	,,	2,053
,, Writing	,,	37
,, Unclassed	,,	23
Paints, Unclassed	,,	55
Wax, Unclassed	,,	12
Raisins,	,,	378
Twine	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	5,000
Paint, Enamel	,,	144
Paints, Unclassed	,,	2,028
Varnish	,,	1,082
Oilcloth	Pcs.	150
Motor-cars	,,	14
Machines, Sewing	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	88
Canned Fruits	Doz.	15
,, Sardines	,,	1,480
Files	,,	300
Hosiery	,,	128
Shoes	Pairs.	2,421
Cigarettes	Mille.	34,650
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	16,993
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	122,835
,, Coins	,,	40,329

S. S. President Grant, Dec. 16, from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	319
Cheese	,,	39
Herrings, Salt	,,	47
Flour, Wheat	,,	441
Fruits, Canned	,,	23
Leather, Patent	,,	10
Male	,,	1,008
Milk, Evaporated	,,	684
Oats	,,	75
Canned Fish	Doz.	40
Cigarettes	Mills,	30,000

S. S. Havana Maru, Dec, 1,

To San Francisco:		
Chinese Goods:		
Hyson, Ningpo	Pls.	136
Feathers, Fowl	,,	100
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	23
To Los Angeles:		
Chinese Goods:		
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	33
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,360
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	836
To New York:		
Chinese Goods:		
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.56
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Ningpo	,,	703
Hyson, other Porrs	,,	9
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	152
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	56
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Beans	,,	252
Bristles	,,	100
Camphor	,,	173
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	333
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	189
Intestines, Pigs', Dried	,,	91
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Camphor	,,	430
Oil, Wood	Pls.	15,286
Seed, Sesamum	,,	984

S. S. Canadian Winner, Dec. 23, from U. S. A.

Timbers:		
Softwood. Ordinary		
Sawn	Sup. ft.	152,668

S. S. President Taft, Dec, 20, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,025	Pls.	3,865
Copper Sheets	,,	14
Zinc Sheets	,,	27
Almonds	,,	11
Apples, Fresh	,,	50
Cheese	,,	5
Canned Fruits	,,	29
Grease	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	14
Lead, White	,,	17
Leather, Calf	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	403
Macaroni	,,	60
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,220
Oranges, Fresh	,,	169
Prunes, Dried	,,	150
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	68,250
Canned Salmons	Doz.	456
,, Vegetables	,,	110
Coffee, in Tins	,,	25
Shirts, Woolen	,,	10
Sweaters, Woolen	,,	14
Cigarettes	Mille.	30,000
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	2,586
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	122,025

S. S. Takaoka Maru, Dec. 13,

To San Francisco:		
Feathers	Pls.	102
To Providence:		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 4	Pls.	15.09
Other Ports, Bls. 16.	,,	50.34
To New York:		
Tea, Black Hankow	,,	453
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	39
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	478
,, other Ports	,,	38
Hyson, other Ports	,,	10
Antimony Regulus	,,	370
Brassware	,,	19
Camphor	,,	67
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	99
Lampwick	,,	35
Hair, Horse	,,	27
Hair, Human	,,	87
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	103
Nutgalls	,,	202
Oil, Refuse, Camphor	,,	42
Oil, Wood	Pls.	2,526
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,480
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,592
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	22,800
,, Woodshaving	,,	1,800
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000

S. S. Slavic Prince, Dec. 24, To New York:

Feathers	Pls.	204
Hides, Buffalo	,,	144
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	23,400

S. S. West Prospect, Dec 19, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300	Pls.	1,106
Lignum-vite	,,	53
Oil, Kerosene, in Bulk	Galls	480,000
Oil, Lubricating	,,	145,474
,, Unclassed	,,	500
Varnish	,,	102
Canned Sardines	,,	100

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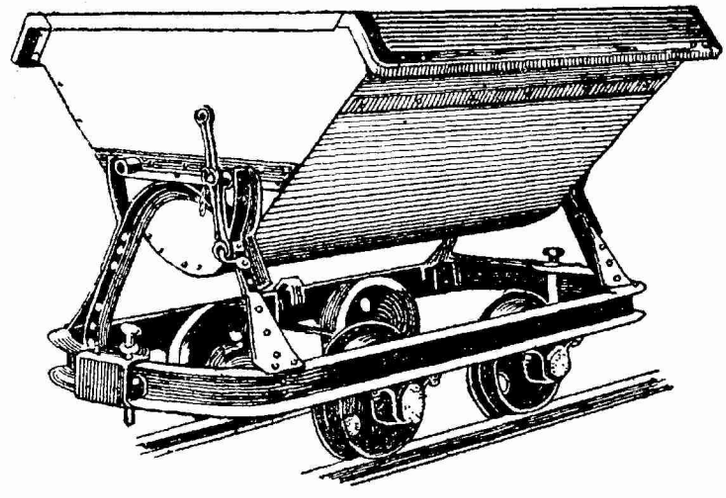

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31-257

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 15, 1925, Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; testimony taken of Li Chek Siang, K. E. Newman, L. W. Hartigan; Kisho Sheki; submitted.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2553, U. S. v James L Ach; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 17, 1925, Crim. No. 726, U. S. v. M. Elree; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

„ 19, „ „ „ 728, U. S. v. S. Long; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 14, 1925, Cause No. 2445, In re estate of Galen C. Blethen, deceased; decree of partial distribution.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2445, In re estate of Galen C. Blethen, deceased; order fixing and allowing executor's commissions and attorney's fees.

„ 16, „ „ „ 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. American Trading Co.; order sustaining demurrer.

„ 16, „ „ „ 890, In re estate of John I. Sanger, deceased; order fixing administrator's fees and for his discharge.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2506, C. Lorentzen v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; judgment and decree.

„ 17, „ „ „ 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; order approving marshal's report and account.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 17, 1925, Crim. No. 726, U. S. v. M. Elree; defendant fined $3 costs remitted.

„ 19, „ „ „ 728, U. S. v. S. Long; defendant fined $3, costs remitted.

„ 19, „ Sp. Pro. „ 42, In re estate of Eustace V. Bray, deceased; order appointing administrator.

Assignments for Hearing:

Feb. 17, 1925, 10 am, C, No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office, Inc.

„ 18, „ 10 am, „ „ 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.

„ 19, „ 10 am, „ „ 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod.

„ 20, „ 10 am, „ „ 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland.

„ 26, „ 10 am, „ „ 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 13, 1925, Cause No. 2551, Bank of China v. Asia Development Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2552, Titus D. Ting v. Ladies Companion Publishing Co.; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; praecipe for writ of execution; alias writ of execution issued.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. American Trading Co.; defendant's brief on demurrer.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2445, In re estate of Galen C. Blethen, deceased; petition for partial distribution; account, inventory and report of executor; motion for executor's fees.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2553, U. S. v. James L. Ach; information.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice to produce.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; petition in intervention.

„ 14, „ „ „ 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; demurrer; motion.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 15 ,, ,, ,, 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; alias writ of execution issued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2555, In re estate of Tom D Gunn, deceased; petition.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc; marshal's return of summons.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 890, In re estate of John I. Sarger, deceased; petition; final report.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. American Trading Co.; plaintiff's reply brief on demurrer.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2550, G. A. MacKeown et al. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; answer.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; marshal's report and accounting of funds received from sale.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; assignment of judgment.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2555, In re estate of Tom D. Gunn, deceased; depositions (4).

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 13, 1925, Civil No. 200, Chung Foo Union Bank v. P. N Wilkins; marshal's return of summons.

,, 16, ,, Crim. ,, 726, U. S. v. M. Elree; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 727, U. S. v. E. T. Basha; complaint.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 728, U. S. v. S. Long; complaint.

In the United States Court for China

HARRIET HOWARD EVANS SWINEHART, Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Cause No. 2533
Civil No. 961
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

DUDLEY ELMER SWINEHART,

if found within the jurisdiction of this court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 5, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of HENRY E. MORTON, Deceased.

Cause No. 2470
Estate No. 562
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry E. Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 3, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY JANE MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Haskell & Moss,
2-A, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 3, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of DELTA FRANCES EATON, Deceased.

Cause No. 2500
Estate No. 566
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Delta Frances Eaton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CLAUDE W. FREEMAN,
Administrator,
West China Mission,
Chengtu, China.

January 10, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JEROME JOHN CACCIA, Deceased.

Cause No. 2524
Estate No. 571.
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Jerome J. Caccia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RACHEL CACCIA,
Executrix,
109, Boone Road
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANNIE R. MORTON, Deceased.

Cause No. 2548
Estate No. 574
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MANUELLA DUNCAN MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Mary Farnham School,
South Gate,
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	Temporarily Suspended
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chiukiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					
Pukow ... ... d.													
Hsuchowfu ... d.													
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													
Tientsin Central a.													
Do. d.													
Tientsin East ... a.													
Do. d.													
Peking ... ... a.													

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.													Temporarily Suspended
Tientsin East ... a.													
Do. d.													
Tientsin Central a.													
Do. d.													
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													
Hsuchowfu ... d.													
Pukow ... ... a.													
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	
Chiukiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.20	18.27	
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		
Nansiang ... ... d.	9.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts ... d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North ... a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North ... d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46
Kiangwan ... ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts ... a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

(Subject to alteration at a moment's notice)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.01*	*9.05*	*13.26*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghaw Junction ... arr.	..	*8.21*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.38*	*18.35*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou ... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ... d	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.27*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*23.37*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.15*	*9.55*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*23.46*
L'hwa Junction ... d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.